THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

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BUSINESS HOLDS STEADY IN FACE OF BANK FAILURE

Taken to Reflect the Past Rather Than the Future

SHOULD CLEAR AIR

A Sound Banking Basis Would Give Confidence to Business—Western Wheat Pool Experiment is Watched

Regarded as reflecting industrial conditions of the past—including the period of post-war readjustment—rather than of the future, the suspension of the Home Bank, like the developments in the affairs of other banks in recent months, has not had any marked effect on the general business situation. The stock market indicated no disposition to liquidate bank stocks extensively and the business community generally seems inclined to the opinion that the air will be cleared and a more healthy industrial and commercial atmosphere restored when losses have been written off the books by the banks and a sound basis for banking and business reestablished. If any further adjustments are necessary it would be well for business that they should be made at once and the air completely cleared. There is confidence in Canada's banking system and there is realization too that losses have been suffered because of conditions which have prevailed, but it is felt that recovery will be retarded until there is assurance that the banking situation is again entirely healthy. Otherwise the business situation has shown no marked development during the week. Crop estimates have been reduced but there is still a big yield, and if the price will provide a fair margin of profit it should be reflected in renewed buying in the near future. At least moderate improvement in trade should be experienced this fall.

The marketing program of the Western farmers is being followed with a great deal of interest not only as a factor in this year's profits for the grain growers but as an experiment which may bring permanent benefit. In any event the trial of co-operative marketing is being made without involving public expense. Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, who knows the grain marketing game from long experience in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, gives the pool his blessing, but agrees with those who doubt if there are great benefits to be derived. He does not believe that the present marketing system can be radically changed with advantage. Western Canada must compete with other wheat-producing countries in the world markets and "it will be impossible by juggling to force people to pay a higher price for our wheat; the whole trouble is that we have some wheat to sell to a market which is 5,000 miles away and which has no money." In Alberta there has been some friction in the pool executive by a difference of opinion between J. I. McFarland, one of the most experienced and highly regarded elevator men in the West, and Aaron Sapiro, as to providing necessary facilities; the majority back Sapiro's theories against the advice of the experienced operator, and the latter has resigned.

A gratifying feature of the Western situation is that the prospects are for a big crop in Alberta, including districts where there have been failures for several years. Saskatchewan and Manitoba are, however, the big wheat provinces and this despite reduced estimates because of rust and saw-fly. Alberta has escaped these

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$70,000,000 to Invest, Sun Life's Big Job

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—One of the busiest offices in Canada at the present time is the investment department of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada. This organization has this year the unprecedented sum of nearly $70,000,000 to re-invest, a task that is of a magnitude to be realized only by anyone who has attempted to place many millions of dollars in safe securities of a diversified nature within a very short period of time.

In addition to its usual annual income and its maturing securities, which are in themselves a large sum, the Sun Life this year has an extra $30,000,000, representing the proceeds of the sale of its interest in the Illinois Traction Company. When it received the $30,000,000 cheque for the securities it had held of the Illinois Traction, the Sun Life was handed what is believed to be the largest cheque ever passed in Canada. It probably had also the largest single sum ever ready to be invested at one time in this country.

It is understood that this year the Sun Life has purchased outright a number of issues of securities and has taken large participations in practically all of the sound bond issues that have been made during the past year.

Pres. Daly of Home Has Wide Interests

The holdings of stock in the Home Bank of President H. J. Daly, according to the last available record, are 2,114 shares. At par value this represents $211,400, and if the double liability clause is exercised to the full, it will mean an additional loss to Mr. Daly of that amount.

Mr. Daly has wide industrial, commercial and financial interests. In addition to being president of the Home Bank he is:

President, The Daly Company, Ltd., Ottawa.

President, Jas. A. Ogilvy Co., Ltd., Montreal.

President, The Arnprior Cabinet Co., Arnprior.

President, Porcelain Products Company, Limited.

President, Manufacturers' Holding & Investment Corporation.

President, Canadian Debentures Corporation, Toronto.

Vice-president, Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company.

Vice-president, K. & S. Tire & Rubber Company.

Director, Murray-Kay Company.

ROBB EXPECTED TO START THINGS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Has Made Reputation for Doing Things in Trade Department

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The Cabinet shuffle that has landed Hon. James A. Robb in the long vacant portfolio of Immigration and Colonization and Hon. T. A. Low in the Department of Trade and Commerce, is looked on as the most important development of this nature that has taken place since the Government was formed. There is no doubt that it means the ushering in of a vigorous immigration policy, and the fact that Mr. Robb will have charge also of the Soldier Settlement Board means that much greater efforts will be made to get and keep settlers on land.

Hon. Mr. Robb is looked on as one of the most capable members of the administration. Nor is the high estimation in which he stands due to personal advertising, for he is anything but an advertiser. It is due rather to the realization that being a man of ripe business experience, he knows instinctively how to handle the affairs of a strictly business department. His geniality renders it easy for him to secure co-operation. He is also a good listener, ready to hear anyone who has anything worth while saying.

It is generally known that the Department of Trade and Commerce is much more alive to-day than it was when Mr. Robb took hold of it. Being a government department, it may never quite come up to all the expectations of live business getters, but it is doing a great deal better than it used to do, chiefly because it has recently been directed by a man who went after business where, owing to conditions, it was plainly to be got, rather than attempting to get it where he imagined it ought to be got.

The government had to do something to show that it had really taken the immigration problem seriously, for the demand for it from the country had become too strong to be longer resisted. While convinced that it had really gone quite a long way in the effort to get immigrants, it, finally under pressure, came to the conclusion that, through the placing of a real live man in the portfolio of Immigration, it could best impress the country. So to-day that department has one of the most capable of the ministers.

HOME BANK LACKED RESERVES IN CRISIS

Was Not Able to Make Adjustments as Other Banks Have Done

While other banks have been able to adjust their affairs following losses, the Home Bank was not able to do so to the extent necessary because its reserves were small in proportion to the capital. Following is a summary of the paid-up capital and reserves of the various chartered banks as taken from the last autumn return to the Department of Finance—June 30.

	Paid up capital	Reserve
Montreal	$27,250,000	$27,250,000
Nova Scota	10,000,000	19,500,000
Toronto	5,000,000	6,000,000
Molsons	4,000,000	5,000,000
National	2,991,800	400,000
Provincial	3,000,000	1,500,000
Union	8,000,000	1,750,000
Commerce	15,000,000	15,000,000
Royal	20,400,000	20,400,000
Dominion	6,000,000	7,000,000
Hamilton	5,000,000	4,850,000
Standard	4,000,000	5,000,000
D'Hochelaga	4,000,000	4,000,000
Imperial	7,000,000	7,500,000
Home	1,960,591	550,000
Sterling	1,234,300	500,000
Weyburn Sec.	524,560	225,000
	$125,361,251	$126,425,000

The Tiger Tire and Rubber Co. has made assignment of book debts to Imperial Bank.

BANK ASSOCIATION MAY AID SUPPORT OF HOME ASSETS

And Permit of Some Immediate Distribution to Depositors

SMALL LIQUID SURPLUS

Immediately Available Reserves Have Been Reduced—Losses Evident on Real Estate and Industries

Although there had been well-defined rumors, following the adjustments in the affairs of the Union and Standard banks, that other banks had suffered losses as the result of the depression and might have to make similar announcements, the suspension of the Home Bank of Canada at the end of last week came as something of a shock, particularly to a public which, because for ten years there had been no failures in Canada, had come to regard the banks as favored institutions, secure against the rising and falling tides of business. The bank is now in the hands of A. B. Barker, as curator, who, under the Bank Act, has 90 days to report. An advisory committee composed of A. E. Phipps, general manager, Imperial Bank of Canada; C. A. Bogert, general manager, Dominion Bank, and H. V. F. Jones, assistant general manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed to act with Mr. Barker. In the meantime, the bank continues to function insofar as the handling of its loans and assets are concerned, but payment has been suspended; collections are being made but nothing paid out. On the report of the curator will depend whether suspension will become liquidation. In the meantime, some arrangement may be made for absorption by one of the other banks, but that is unlikely in view of the fact that negotiations to this end prior to suspension were not successful. Petitions for liquidation have been filed and these will be dealt with by the court in due course in the light of other developments. Some shareholders are demanding that the bank be wound up. Ottawa has been asked to investigate, but the department of finance is awaiting the report of the curator.

Until the curator reports—interim reports can be expected at an early date—nothing definite can be known of the bank's affairs. The monthly government reports, experience has shown, indicate the state of the bank's books rather than the real condition of its assets. In the event of liquidation the shareholders are almost certain to be called upon. The small reserve fund of $550,000 would not go far. Under the double liability provision of Canadian bank stocks a call can be made on shareholders, but the extent to which such liability could be enforced, together with the opportunities for realizing on the bank's assets, would decide the extent to which deposits could be returned. Considering all the circumstances, it would seem that depositors will suffer some loss or at least a considerable delay before settlement in full.

The appointment of a committee by the Canadian Bankers' Association is taken as an indication that something may be done by this organization to stabilize the situation. In analyzing the annual report of the bank some weeks ago, THE FINANCIAL POST pointed out that only about 25 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public were represented by immediately available liquid assets. Thus with losses sustained, bank note circulation, and deposits of over $2,000,000 by provincial governments—preferred claims—it would be seen that it would be a question of time before the bulk of the assets could be realized on to benefit depositors. However, it has been suggested that the other banks, through the Canadian Bankers' Association, might advance cash against these assets and permit an immediate payment to depositors, say of fifty per cent.

How Losses Were Made

Analysis of the annual statements submitted to shareholders and the monthly reports to the Department of Finance show that significant changes have taken place in the various items of assets during the past year. These indicate that immediately available assets, including government bonds, have been greatly reduced, thus impairing the liquid po-

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"Double Liability" Value Depends on the Holders

Experience in previous bank failures has indicated that the extent to which double liability can be enforced depends very much on whose hands the stock is in. There is a saying about getting blood out of a stone which applies. Very often holders of bank shares are depositors or borrowers and their affairs become so involved by the loss sustained through the value going out of the stock itself that there is little possibility of collecting anything under the double liability clause.

C.B.A. Should Restore Confidence

The announcement of the suspension of the Home Bank of Canada, like the developments in connection with the Merchants, Union and Standard banks, emphasize that, as a guide to the actual condition of the chartered banking institutions of the country, the reports submitted under the Bank Act are of little or no value. At least they have not served as a warning to depositors or shareholders nor have they led to any regulatory action by the government tending to check unsound, if not unjustified, loans and speculations. The banks have submitted reports showing the condition of the books—and they have been filed.

Amendments to the Bank Act have been made which may effect an improvement in this connection, so that the real position and not merely the book position will be shown, but THE FINANCIAL POST would again suggest to the government that such reports will have little value until an official is appointed to deal with them. With the appointment of a superintendent with wide practical experience in banking and with power to demand such reports as would give him information as to the actual condition of the business being conducted, it should be possible to do something to prevent the banks carrying along unsound loans—and even increasing such advances—until a collapse is inevitable.

The federal department of loans and insurance and similar departments in the provinces have demonstrated their worth in regard to control of the insurance and mortgage companies. Such supervision of the banks should be even more effective, because of the comparatively small number of head offices with which such an official would have to keep in touch and the ease with which the majority of such head offices could be reached in making personal inquiries.

THE FINANCIAL POST believes that the Canadian Bankers Association should interest itself actively in doing something to restore public confidence. The present system of government reports is now regarded as a joke. If something is not done there will result such a public agitation as may lead to legislation of such a radical character as will endanger the whole financial fabric of the country.

If there are further adjustments to be made to restore a healthy banking position they should be made at once so that business may be assured as to the future.

Hear Paean of Prosperity Not a "Whisper of Death"

American Statisticians Marshal Their Facts to Show that Late President Harding Was Justified in Referring to Our "Parallel Highways of Prosperity"

NEW YORK.—American statisticians are figuring that when the late President Harding, in his memorable address at Vancouver, declared that the paths of Canada and the United States lay along parallel lines "which cannot fail to be highways of progress and prosperity," he was voicing more than merely sentimental phrases. The Index, published by the New York Trust Company, evidently hears a paean of prosperity rather than a "Whisper of Death"; it points out that trade returns furnished by the Canadian Commissioner of Trade for twelve months ended June, 1923, show that the value of total trade between Canada and the United States amounted to $979,979,003, or approximately one-eighth of the total value of United States trade with the entire world. The increase in value of Canadian sales to the United States was larger than the gain in value of exports to Canada.

Canada's import and export trade with the United States was in fact greater in value than her total trade with the British Empire despite that the Dominion's trade showed notable gains in value of products imported from and exported to countries of the Empire during the year above specified.

No more striking commentary on the commercial resourcefulness of the Dominion is presentable than, perhaps, that afforded by the total value of U. S. foreign trade contrasted with the total value of Canada's foreign trade. The Dominion was a world trader to the amount of $1,844,893,547 in the above twelve months. During the same period U. S. trade with the world totaled $7,738,336,000. "To emphasize the significance of these figures it is only necessary to point out that Canada, possessing a population of less than 9,000,000, or about one-twelfth of our population, and naturally less advanced in the exploitation of her potential resources, developed world trade in the last year equal in value to almost one-quarter of the value of our own," comments The Index.

U. S. Investments

"The commercial ties between us are being strengthened by enlarged United States investments in Canadian state issues and private enterprises. A late estimate places the total amount of United States capital invested in Canada at $2,500,000,000, or almost as much as the British investment in the Dominion, and the greater part of our Canadian investment (approximately $1,750,000,000) is estimated to have been placed since the pre-war period.

"Statistics compiled by THE FINANCIAL POST indicate that United States investors now hold $701,000,000 of Canadian government, provincial and municipal issues, as against $511,000,000 held by British investors. In other words, our in-

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THINK AMERICAN VESSEL OWNERS TRYING A BLUFF

This is View Ottawa is Taking of the Situation

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—It is difficult to tell what the exact situation is in the matter of the mix-up over the shipment of grain on the Lakes, it being impossible to tell whether the American vessel men are bluffing or not. They do not have to move Canadian grain; that is, they are not under compulsion to do so; but if they adhere to their recently-expressed determination not to file tariffs with the Grain Commission, and it is difficult to see how they can move grain without doing so, they will place the Canadian grain trade in a bad way.

A great deal of complaint is sometimes made that so large a portion of the wheat crop is moved out through American ports, the amount to date during the current crop year having been 128,000,000 bushels. If shippers had to depend on Canadian vessels it would take a long time for the bulk of the crop to reach the markets of the world. The more a blockade is threatened, the more does this fact become realized.

The question arises, can the American vessel owners afford to pass up this large volume of Canadian business? It is difficult to persuade some that they can. They might be better able to do so this year than they were last, for there will be more American grain to move, the railway strike of last summer having prevented a very large percentage of the American crop from coming readily forward.

Trying a Bluff

The more the facts are gone into, the more does it become apparent that bluff is a big factor in the situation. The Woolvins had a good thing, and if the Government had not put through the legislation of last session, it would have lasted for a long time. Naturally they do not want to lose it. The despatch sent out from Cleveland to the effect that the American vessel men had notified Chairman Boyd, of the Grain Commission, that they would not file tariffs was, it is understood, not the expression of a unanimous opinion but of a faction.

The truth is that if the American vessel owners appear to be rather indifferent to carrying Canadian grain it is because they have contracted so far ahead for the carrying of coal and ore. As is well known, this constitutes a much larger proportion of their business than grain-carrying does. If the grain rates were higher than they are to-day, it is probable that the Americans could arrange to

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OTTAWA POWER TRIES CUSTOMER OWNERSHIP

Citizens of Ottawa Asked to Buy $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Corporation began a customer ownership campaign this week. The object is to place $11,500,000 of preferred stock with the citizens of Ottawa. This is the second important customer ownership campaign in Canada, the Southern Canada Power Corporation having sold stock to many of its customers in Sherbrooke and other points in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The stock being offered yields 6½ per cent. as it is being sold at par. The issue was recently created by the shareholders when they authorized the change into preferred stock of $1,500,000 of unissued common stock.

The campaign is being directed on behalf of the company by the Royal Securities Corporation, who will later sell an issue of bonds.

UNITED STATES FUTURE MARKET FOR OUR WHEAT

It Will Mean Real Prosperity for Canadian People

POPULATION GROWING

Time Not So Far Distant When Canada Will Find an Export Market on This Side of Atlantic

By JOHN A. STEPHENSON.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MASS.—Foretelling a scarcity of land in the United States by the middle of the century, necessitating large imports of foodstuffs, Professor C. L. Gray, who was for several years professor of economics in the University of Saskatchewan, told the Institute of Politics here that, in his view, relief from this pressure could be found in four directions: (1) modifications in consumption, (2) increase in productivity of crop and pasture land, (3) an ultimate decrease in the rate of increase of population, and (4) changes in foreign trade by way of reducing exports or increasing imports. First would probably come a reduction of export trade in farm products. If all crop exports from the U. S. ceased to-day, 17 million more people could be fed at home, which is the increase of little more than a decade. However, even when the pressure upon the U. S.'s land resources becomes more acute than at present, it will probably continue to export some cotton, tobacco and other products, because people who have specialized in growing them will refuse to change.

Grain From Canada

Professor Gray, taking all the circumstances into consideration, regarded as inevitable, unless a restrictive trade policy was persevered with, a gradual increase in the imports of farm products. Such commodities as coffee, cocoa and sisal, which could not be produced at home, would be imported in increasing quantities. The domestic production of sugar and wool is to-day sustained by a protective tariff, and to supply the extra population with these commodities either there must be more imports or an increase in the rate of protection, which would have the effect of diminishing the area of land available for other food crops. The probability therefore looms up that unless special measures are taken to stimulate American agriculture, the importation of grain will commence at no distant date.

"Considering," said Professor Gray, "the quality and location of our undeveloped acreage, and making due allowance for the probable changes in consumption and in methods of production, I am forced to the conclusion that we shall not be able to expand our grain production sufficiently to maintain our population a few decades hence in face of the competition of the vast Canadian surplus of cereals, unless protection shall be afforded to our producers. Such protection now exists nominally but it

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Dividend No. 146

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8% per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Canada has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of September, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. W. HAMILTON, General Manager.

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1923.

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HEAD OFFICE — CANADA CEMENT BUILDING — MONTREAL

BUSINESS READY TO BACK A PLUNGE INTO IMMIGRATION

An Informal Outline of a "National Policy" for Canada

ROBB INSPIRES HOPE

No More Business in Canada To-day Than Ten Years Ago But More People Are After It

MONTREAL.—Into the office of a Canadian industrial leader, president of two large corporations and director of several others, walked a member of the staff of THE FINANCIAL POST. He was seeking information but before the questions could be put, the industrial executive pushed him into a chair. "Look here," he said. "Don't talk about that. There is only one subject in this country big enough to talk about to-day."

He proceeded to expound his meaning.

"I have just given orders to reduce our thirty branches to two or three. We have to get down our selling organization and our expenses," he said. "There is not the business in Canada for us that there once was.

"Ten years ago we had as many people in Canada as we have to-day. These people had a certain purchasing power. To-day the relative purchasing power of the country has not increased at all. Yet there are more firms going after the business that is available. The cost of doing business has gone up 50 or 60 per cent., due to higher taxes, higher freight rates, higher costs of selling, etc. Try as we can we are not able to get as large a proportion of the business in our line. We have the plant but not the turnover. And so we are losing money.

Not Enough Railway Traffic

"The same situation is facing the railroads. Each line is trying to increase its business, but there is no larger volume of traffic. If one line gets new business it is at the expense of the other. The other day I heard about a farmer in Nova Scotia who had a car load of apples to ship. He called the C. P. R. freight agent and made tentative arrangements for the car to be attached to the next freight train being made up. The Canadian National freight agent heard about the apples and called on the farmer; offered to hold a freight train they had made up for three or four hours if the farmer could rush his load. It cost the C. N. R. more than the freight was worth to hold that train, but they got some business away from the C. P. R. From the standpoint of the country as a whole no one was the gainer. What really is needed is another farmer to grow another car load of apples so that there would be plenty of traffic for both lines. And there would be orders for boots and shoes, and barrels, and newspapers and automobiles from two farmers instead of one.

"Now I know there is nothing new in saying that immigration is the big need of Canada. But we have to keep on pointing it out because no one at Ottawa has heard about it yet. They have appointed Mr. Robb head of the Department of Immigration. That is fine work. Robb is a business man and may start something. We are all hoping he will. But even Mr. Robb cannot bring immigrants to Canada and make them stay here unless conditions are made right for these immigrants.

Keeping Immigrants Here

"It is hard work being a pioneer; trying to make a living in this country for the first few years here as an immigrant. We get immigrants but we cannot keep them. We have a tremendous national debt, but it would be worth while adding another $100,000,000 a year to it to bring in more immigrants and help them get started when they are here. Loan them money if they need it; guarantee them a certain income for the first two years; give them land, homes, implements; plunge a little money on every immigrant. It will add to the debt, but the greater number of people will reduce the per capita debt and the per capita of taxes, which are really what counts. We have plunged money on everything else. Now let us back the immigrants we invite here.

"Any immigrant should be welcome if he is in good health. There is no use in restricting ourselves to Englishmen, Norwegians and a few other classes. Open wide the door and let in any man who will help produce and whose children will make good Canadian citizens.

"A Million a Year"

"The country needs a slogan. I suggest a million people a year for five years. And let us spend money and energy to get them. It would be a national policy and that is one of our biggest needs. France has a policy to-day. She may be dead wrong, but she is fighting for something. The United States has a policy expressed in its restrictive immigration, its Fordney tariff, its international isolation, and the United States is making its policy prevail. Canada cannot be said to have a policy in any single question. We might start off with an immigration policy and back it to the limit.

"I would spend thousands of my money to aid any really sound immigration plan that would increase the population of the country. I had in my office the other day the head of a $45,000,000 American corporation that sells largely in Canada. He said he would back to the limit of his resources anybody who would take a leadership in promoting immigration into this country. There is not a manufacturer in Canada to-day who would mind increasing taxes and a larger national debt if the extra burdens meant more people.

"Every sane thinking man is ready to support any leader in populating the country. The need is so obvious it is absurd that both the government in power and the political party in opposition are blind to it.

"Throw open the gates; plunge a few millions on immigration; how's that for a national policy? More people; more business; more prosperity."

American Steel Mills Operating 83 Per Cent.

The steel mills of the United States are operating on a schedule of about 83 per cent. capacity at the present time, according to statements made in the New York financial district recently, this rate representing a drop of about two per cent. within a week, and four per cent. from the rate in force at the close of July. The curtailment in production, according to the authority, is due chiefly to adjustments being brought about by the elimination of the twelve-hour day to the new working schedules of ten and eight hours daily.

Science Greater Than Nature as Ice Maker

The production of ice by artificial methods began in New Orleans in the closing year of the Civil War, and steadily and rapidly advanced especially in the years following 1900. While no figures are available as to the quantity of ice still being harvested on the lakes and rivers of the country, unofficial estimates by accepted authorities indicate that the quantity has steadily decreased coincidentally with the big increase in artificial production. A decade ago practically no ice frozen by the natural process was used in the southern half of the United States, since it was cheaper to manufacture it where required than to pay the cost of transporting it from the northern climate, while even the northern states where natural ice is still available are now abandoning the natural product for the artificial as is evidenced by the fact that the biggest producers of artificial ice are in the north, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, while the census of 1920 shows ice factories in every state of the Union except New Hampshire and Vermont.

To take care of their growing business in British Columbia and especially on the Lower Mainland, the Massey-Harris Company is erecting a large warehouse building in Vancouver.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADIAN TRADE

July Higher by $29,000,000 and Four Months of Year by $140,000,000

OTTAWA.—There was an increase of $140,000,000 in the total trade of Canada during the four months of the current fiscal year, ending with July, according to figures just made public by the Department of Customs and Excise. For the month of July alone the increase over the previous July was $29,000,000.

The increase in the trade for the four months was pretty well divided between imports and exports, but the increase in imports was about $16,000,000 greater than that in exports.

The largest increase in imports for the four months' period ending July is found in the group of non-metallic minerals and their products, although iron and its products run them a close second. The imports of the former class for the period under review in the present year totalled about $55,000,000, as compared with about $30,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. In the case of imports of iron and its products, the total coming in during the four months this year was nearly $66,000,000 as compared with $44,000,000 for the similar period last year.

The total trade for the four months ending with July last was $624,000,000, as compared with $484,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The imports for the four months of this year were $314,000,000 as compared with $236,000,000; while the domestic exports for the current year were $305,000,000, as compared with $243,000,000 in 1922.

Among exports, the largest increase was found, as has occurred several times previously, among wood and paper. The exports of Canadian wood products and paper during the past four months were valued at over $90,000,000 as against something over $66,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1922. Other considerable increases are reported in exports of agricultural and vegetable products, in iron products and in non-ferrous metals and their products.

ALGOMA CENTRAL

According to word from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the Algoma Central Railway is carrying about 30 cars of pulpwood per day. The major portion of this is for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills at the Sault, but several cars a day are being taken to Michipicoten to be loaded on boats for transportation to the Port Huron Pulp & Sulphite Co. This company is taking pulpwood from Michipicoten at the rate of a cargo per week. These cargoes run from 600 to 700 cords.

Unprofitable Government Enterprises in Australia

Canadian Government Commissioner Makes Frank Report — Big Losses Sustained Under Peace Conditions and No Income or Other Taxes Have Been Paid

OTTAWA. — The experience of Australian State trading enterprises in recent years, many of which were the outcome of war conditions, has not met with that degree of success anticipated by those advocating such a departure from the recognized channels of governmental activity, according to a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce by C. Hartlett, commissioner at Melbourne.

The following interesting details of enterprises conducted by the governments of Queensland and New South Wales, in which states trading enterprises were carried on more extensively than elsewhere in Australia, were recently made available in the Commonwealth Parliament:—

STATE OF QUEENSLAND

Enterprise	Date Commenced Operations	Capital Invested at June 30, 1922	Net result of Trading to June 30, 1922
Stations	June 8, 1916	£1,663,262	£400,356 loss
Produce agency	April 8, 1918	13,316	28,529 loss
Cannery	Jan. 8, 1920	144,329	38,113 loss
Fish supply	April 1, 1917	70.858	34,258 loss
Butchers' shops	Nov. 12, 1915	112,839	102,977 prof.
Hotel, Babinda	May 29, 1917	18,311	6,830 prof.
Railway refreshment rooms	Jan. 1, 1917	998	51,931 prof.
Totals		£2,023,913	£501,256 loss 161,738 prof.

Excess of losses over profits—£339,518.

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Enterprise	Date Commenced	Capital at June 30, 1922	Result of Operations to June 30, 1922
Timber yards	July 1, 1923	£179,708	£226,916 loss
Power station	Dec. 1, 1914	32,505	10,465 loss
Trawlers	July 1, 1915	206,793	170,725 loss
Brickworks	Nov. 1, 1911	106,312	63,261 prof.
Metal quarries	Sep. 1, 1911	144,504	43,241 prof.
Building construction	Oct. 1, 1913	32,699	64,212 prof.
Monier pipe works	Feb. 1, 1914	42,051	42,160 prof.
Bakery	Feb. 12, 1914	21,794	11,134 prof.
Motor garage	Oct. 1, 1914	9,024	11,450 prof.
Saw mills	Feb. 19, 1917	66,918	2,283 prof.
Drug store	July 1, 1917	189	8,946 prof.
Clothing factory	Jan. 1, 1913	13,635	17,283 prof.
Total		£856,132	£408,106 loss 263,970 prof.
Net loss to state			£144,136

being relinquished without any great loss to the community. A heavy loss is undoubtedly to be faced should it be decided to sell a number of government-owned steamers, which are now idle in Australian ports, but any such loss is offset by their earnings in war times and their influence in maintaining at a reasonable level the otherwise high freight rates of privately-owned vessels on Australian commodities for transportation overseas.

In its desire to assist the languishing fruit industry—in which a large number of returned soldiers are now engaged—the Commonwealth Government supervised the processing of canned fruits and guaranteed a price to growers during the past three seasons. The pools (comprised of growers, packers and government representatives) which were formed to conduct the operations of packing and marketing, were not successful owing to the failure of the product to meet competition abroad. The losses on the three pools, which are borne by the Government under its guarantee, are officially stated to be £61,937 on the 1920-21 pool, £200,000 on the 1921-22 pool, and are estimated at £30,000 on the 1922,23 pool.

Owing to the complaints as to the grading and processing of the previous season's packs, great care has been taken in the 1922-23 pack to substantially improve the grading and the quality of the fruit which the pool state is equivalent to the qualities packed by other countries which hitherto obtained the bulk of the trade in the United Kingdom and other markets.

In submitting the figures, it was stated that these enterprises have not had to pay income tax, nor have they been called upon for the ordinary rates and taxes which have to be paid by private enterprises. In addition to working losses, the endeavour of the Government of New South Wales to dispose of a number of these activities has shown that a heavy capital loss will also be incurred. This has also been the experience of the state of Western Australia, but on a more limited scale.

The industrial and commercial operations — woollen mills, shipping, ship building, etc.—carried on by the Commonwealth Government were mainly due to war conditions and, having served their purpose in a time of abnormal scarcity, are gradually

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In Queensland 19
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W. F. Williams, C.A.
Geo. O. Merson & Co.
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807 Lumsden Bldg. Toronto

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TONOPAH IN KIRKLAND

The Tonopah Mining Co. has a gang of 12 men on the Moffatt-Hall Kirkland Lake. Surface work is being carried on. The same company is operating King Kirkland and is said to be getting good results on the 400 level.

AUSTRALIA HAS ALL HER EGGS IN ONE BASKET

Concentrates on British Immigrants and Capital

OUR CONNECTION WIDE

More Expansive Trade Connection—United States a Big Customer and Market For Capital

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The rather numerous stories appearing in the press to the effect that Australia is doing so much more than Canada to keep her name before the British public is getting the "goat" of some of the Dominion Government officials, who ridicule the thought. The recent remarks of J. S. McKinnon, director of industrial exhibits for the Canadian section of the British Empire Exhibition, to the effect that at this display Canada will not take second place to Australia or any other Dominion is an indication of the way that some of them are disposed to hit back. When they complain, the obvious answer is: "Well, why don't you talk more about what you are doing?" and the officials admit that maybe there is something in this.

It is pointed out by officials that if Australia does seem to be doing more to impress the British public it is merely because, putting almost all her eggs in this one basket, she, through this mere concentration of effort, makes her work there more impressive. It is also remarked that she has to do this as Australia does not do anything like the amount of business Canada does with the world in general, her business being chiefly with Great Britain.

Impressive Trade Figure

Trade officials point out that, according to the latest statistics available, those for 1921, Australia's total imports were valued at roughly $819,000,000, of which $384,000,000 or 45 per cent. were from Great Britain, and only $180,000,000, or about 30 per cent. from the United States. During the same fiscal year Canada's imports were $1,240,000,000, 69 per cent. being from the United States and only 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom. During this year, Australia's exports were practically $610,000,000, of which $337,500,000 went to Great Britain and less than $50,000,000 to the United States. During this year Canada's exports of native produce were $1,189,000,000, of which $542,000,000 went to the United States and about $303,000,000 to Great Britain.

As one official put it: "It would only be natural if Canada did pay a little more attention to the American than to the British market, seeing that in 1921 we sold about 11 times as much in the former as in the latter. But the truth is that, insofar as the efforts of the trade and commerce department to get trade are concerned, far more attention is paid to Britain than to the United States." In proof of this, attention was drawn to the publication entitled, "Canada as a Field for British Branch Industries." It was also noted that Canada has five trade commissioners in Great Britain and only one in the United States.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that Australia draws practically all her new capital from Great Britain, whereas only a mere trickle of British capital is coming to this country. Again, it is pointed out that Canadian bond sales in the United States last year amounted to nearly $250,000,000, while those in Great Britain were hardly more than $1,500,000.

It is, however, admitted that Canada a few years ago let down on her advertising for immigrants in Britain, whereas Australia went right ahead and did more of it. It is also admitted that the Commonwealth has taken much greater advantage than this country has of the Overseas Settlement Fund. On this count, indeed, it is quite freely admitted that the case against Canada is clear. However, even here immigration officials point out that, while Canada, like Australia, must look chiefly to the British Isles for immigrants, the Commonwealth has no such strong second country as the United States from which to draw people.

While possibly the critics who have complained of Canada's lack of aggressiveness in the British Isles may have put it a little strong, still the very defence made by the Government officials shows that the matter is being taken to heart and that, if anything, much more aggressiveness will be shown.

Germans Hard After Britain's Indian Trade

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—A copy of a German export paper, printed for distribution in India, has come to Montreal. The paper makes a bid for Indian trade on the strength of alleged ill-feeling between England and India. It says: "The predilection of the Indian for the German product results not only from his antipathy against England, but has its reasons in the goods themselves and their quality." Very naively the editorial proceeds, "Perhaps her policy has contributed to this predilection for the German product, but it won't do to discuss it here in detail."

"German and Indian people have no doubt to endure presently similar political conditions, whereby of itself a certain community of interests is going to be created," is another suggestive statement.

Newsprint Mills Broke Records Again in July

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—July proved to be another record breaking month in newsprint production in Canada and an average of 4,229 tons per day of newsprint was produced in the country. This compares with the previous month's daily average of 4,186 tons and brings the total to five consecutive months in which the previous month's daily production record has been broken.

Production of United States mills declined during the month. It is also of interest to Canadian newsprint mills that imports of newsprint paper from Europe into the United States were smaller in June, the latest month for which figures are on record, than in any month since last August.

Nation's Oil Test Refinery is Running

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The first unit in the Nation's Oil Refineries has been put in operation and the foundations are in for a larger refinery. The company is refining gasoline under somewhat different methods than those used by the ordinary refineries and the first unit, which has now been in operation for a few weeks, has been established as a final test of the process. Under the Ramage process, which is used, crude oils of a very low grade or residual oils from which gasoline has already been extracted are converted into gasoline by uniting hydrogen with steam and vapors from this petroleum. This reverses the usual practice of extracting the hydrogen content from the base oils

The president of the company, Benjamin Briscoe, of Detroit, who came into its affairs following the somewhat unsuccessful efforts of the promotors of the former company, the Red Star Refineries, to make a success of their proposition, was in Montreal for the initial demonstration this week.

WOLTHAUSEN PLANT CAPACITY DOUBLED

Bond Issue Being Sold to Finance New Developments at Hat Factory

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—In order to double its capacity, the Wolthausen Hat Corporation of Brockville is issuing $200,000 of bonds. The bonds are being offered by H. B. Robinson and Company and bear 7 per cent. interest. They are due in twenty years, are provided with a sinking fund and are offered to yield 7.10 per cent.

The company's fixed and liquid assets are estimated at $491,145. Earnings for the past four years have averaged $27,382, or about twice bond interest.

The company is still in the hands of the original founder, F. Wolthausen, and his son. Turnover has grown from $35,000 in 1904 to $414,000 in 1922. This year's turnover is expected to reach over half a million dollars. The company is developing an export trade. Last fall it took over an adjoining factory and the present bond issue will finance the business resulting from the large capacity.

German Exporters No Longer Quote in Marks

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—German catalogues coming into Canada no longer quote in German marks. One manufacturer quotes a certain quantity of perfume at $6; £1 6s.; 33 pesetos; 100 French francs, or 120 lira, but not in marks. Another article is quoted 500 marks, "in currency of your own country," which probably means par of exchange. Where articles are quoted in marks the prices are high. A sample fly swatter, worth about 10 cents retail, is offered for 150,000 marks.

Canada Should Now Prepare to Interest French Capital

That Nation Has Wonderful Recuperative Power and in a Few Years Will Have Money to Invest in Canadian Securities and Enterprises

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Before the war France was an important investor in Canada. Millions of dollars came to this country from France for investment in railways, loan companies, banks, provincial bonds and even in industries. Many French investors have, since the war, withdrawn from Canada the money they had here, but nevertheless there is still a great deal of French capital in this country.

The pre-war movement of francs to Canada for investment here is stilled. France needs all its money for reconstruction and for the solution of its own internal problems and is not seeking foreign outlets for the funds of its private investors and its institutions. Even had France surplus funds, these could not come to Canada because of the decline in the franc, which is now at a discount of about 70 per cent. as compared with the normal rate of exchange.

We Have Invested in France

The movement has been the other way in a small degree. Canadian money has been sent to France. Bonds of the city of Paris and the city of Soissons have been sold in Canada. True, the money has been spent in Canada in food supplies, etc., for transportation to France, but it has nevertheless represented Canadian purchase of French securities, interest and principal of which must be repaid by France.

France cannot loan money abroad because she has borrowed from her own people, since the Armistice, more than 100 milliards of francs to rebuild her devastated regions and look after her mutilated, her widows and orphans. French observers now feel that their country will have to drain her people of another 100 milliards of their savings to finish that work if terms are not arranged soon with Germany. This indicates how impossible it is for some years to come to expect France to invest money in foreign countries.

People Work and Save

This is the situation at present, but it is little realized what a recuperative power is latent in France. The willingness to work and the instinct to save are among the qualities that French people possess. In five years from now France will have rebuilt her country and her industries and will be ready again to help the other nations to develop their natural resources with the savings of her people.

"Then," says a well-informed Canadian business man, who knows France like a book, "the French people will open a friendly ear to any sound and fair propositions coming from Canada."

This business man proceeds: "'The same thing for trade; until her house is in order, until her finances are in better shape, France will buy as little as possible from abroad. Her aim is to produce and sell to nations which have drained the gold during the war."

We Should Get Ready

This situation, it is felt by many, should not prevent Canada from advertising our country and getting ready to do business with France, both in selling to that nation and borrowing from that nation.

The Canadian National Railways have decided, it is understood, to undertake extensive publicity in France. The exhibition train of Canadian manufacturers that toured France this summer was another step towards improving relations with that country. In the opinion of the observer mentioned about, "Canadians should induce the French and other European people, more than ever, to visit Canada. Large parties of tourists could be induced to visit the country and take an interest in her development. This would be another step forward."

At the moment Canadians will feel gratified at the work Hon. Phillippe Roy, Canadian High Commissioner in Paris, is doing for Canada. Since the war ended he has been studying the situation as it effects Canada. He has been enlarging his official and friendly connections with the people of France and when the opportune time comes Canada will be in a position to get the benefit of any French purchase of foreign goods or any French investment in other countries. Before the war Mr. Roy was able to direct a large amount of French capital to Canada in an official and in an unofficial way and these investments have returned a large profit to French investors.

French Are Satisfied

The statement is made by a Canadian business man, interested in France, that "Canada is practically the only country where the French people found their pre-war investments intact after the war. They will remember that for a long time."

This statement may be considered an excellent tribute to Canada, where there is considerable French money. The largest French investment in Canada is probably through the Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien, that strong loaning institution, that has more than $55,000,000 of assets and ranks as the largest loaning corporation in Canada. This company has not withdrawn any of its capital from Canada, although the opportunity for profit on exchange was great. It preferred to continue its business in Canada on an unrestricted scale.

Purchases of Quebec Bonds

French people have bought rather heavily of the bonds of the Province of Quebec. Bonds to the amount of $5,332,976 have been issued by the province payable in London or Paris, but there are no figures available to indicate the exact proportion of these that are held in France.

French investors bought a small amount—about a million dollars—of Canadian municipal bonds before the war and put large amounts in railways. C. P. R. stock was held in France to some small degree; the Algoma Central Railway was partially financed by French capital; the Chicoutimi Pulp Company and the Ha! Ha! Bay Sulphite Company both had French capital invested in them. Revillion Freres is another important trading company financed in France. French investors put about $7,500,000 into the Banque Internationale which met with an unsatisfactory end, being absorbed by the Home Bank ten years ago, only to have the Home suspend after the difficult war years. There were two or three smaller loan companies with French capital. Most of the Canadian banks have some foreign stockholders. Quebec Railway had French bondholders.

No Time for Investment Now

There will be more French investment in Canada later, but at the moment it is not opportune or even proper that any country should try to draw the savings of the French people outside of France until she has recuperated from the trouble of the war and the after-war period. France, for the time being, has to rebuild her devastated regions and while she is doing that work she has troubles on the Rhine. Until France has finished her work, the world cannot expect to receive any material help from her.

There will be many opportunities in Canada for French investors, and those in a position to know state that France will not hesitate to take advantage of them. In the meantime we are told not to worry too much if the balance of trade, as far as France is concerned, is not favorable to Canada. It is another way, as our observer puts it, for us to help France in her reconstruction work.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Statement to the
Dominion Government (Condensed)
July 31st, 1923
Head Office
MONTREAL

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Paid up	$ 20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	20,400,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,007,514.19
Notes in Circulation	28,224,192.54
Deposits	419,648,690.97
Due to other Banks	16,758,534.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	4,049,764.53
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	4,422,207.61
	$514,910,903.84
ASSETS.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$102,045,033.92
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	10,500,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	46,845,515.17
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	9,335,575.68
Call Loans in Canada	18,300,765.77
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	48,621,206.39
	$235,648,096.93
Loans and Discounts	259,024,015.84
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra	4,422,207.61
Bank Premises	12,774,108.79
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,890,027.19
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	132,447.48
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,020,000.00
	$514,910,903.84

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Money borrowed under these circumstances costs in the neighborhood of 1%, i. e., the difference between the bank rate and the bond yield.

This policy is more satisfactory for temporary borrowing than the sale of the securities and later repurchase.

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News and Views for Investors

QUEBEC RAILS

There has been a steady accumulation of Quebec Rails. The past eight days saw a total of 4,972 shares change hands with the price firming from around 18½ to 20.

BRAZILIAN

Brazilian has been active of late, there having changed hands in the past week 3,795 shares with the price firming from 44¾ to 45¾. There has been no news of importance develop during the period.

BATHHURST COMPANY

The Bathurst Company at Bathurst, N.B., is now getting its newsprint machine into excellent production and is shipping newsprint paper to the St. John Telegraph-Journal. This is the first newsprint paper ever produced in the Maritime Provinces.

GRANBY

H. S. Munroe general manager of the Granby Consolidated, states that as soon as the railway leading to the Copper Mountain plant, which was recently acquired by the Granby Company, is in good shape, operations will commence, and there is plenty of ore to keep the plant moving at capacity.

CONSUMER'S GAS

There has been a somewhat better enquiry for Consumer's Gas and the price firmed somewhat to above 158 due to the dearth of offerings. The past week saw but 28 shares of stock come out and these were quickly taken up. There is a steady but quiet demand for this issue for strictly investment purposes.

CLIFTON

With sufficient power now available to carry operations on at full speed, officials of the Clifton-Porcupine Mines Limited, report very satisfactory progress. Development work is going on at the 200-foot level, and ore averaging $15 a ton is being blocked out. The clean-up of the mill will take place around the latter part of the month.

BROMPTON-ABITIBI

Two paper issues that provided bulk of the recent trading in this group were Abitibi and Brompton. Both show an improvement in price with heavy trading. The figures for the week were:

	High	Low	Sales
Abitibi	65⅝	61¾	2,568
Brompton	41⅛	40¼	7,838

BANK SHARES SELLING

Quite a lot of the selling of bank shares during the week was by persons whose funds were tied up in the Home Bank. One broker says that he figures a good portion of the selling came from this source pointing out that the sales did not start to make their appearance until after the Home Bank Safety Deposit boxes were opened to the holders.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Traffic in ore and coal has been exceptionally heavy on the upper lakes this summer with the result that the boats of the Canada Steamships Lines have been kept very busy. Grain traffic has not started yet but with a good sized crop there will be plenty of grain traffic this year, despite the unsettled conditions arising from traffic regulation.

HATTIE-BEATTY

There has been heavy selling of Hattie and Beatty stocks owing to the trouble which has arisen among some of the principals. Trading in the two issues for the past two weeks has been as follows:

	Open	Close	Sales
Hattie—			
Last week	28	21	85,500
This week	20½	10	528,800
Beattie—			
Last week	17¾	11	27,500
This week	12½	9	86,500

WHALEN

Shareholders of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., will be asked at the annual meeting, which will probably be held in the latter part of September, as the meeting is at the call of the directors, to ratify a plan for raising of additional capital for the construction of a newsprint mill. It is believed that if the company should manufacture from the raw material to the finished product earnings would show a substantial increase, and would contribute to the prosperity of the industry.

TECK-HUGHES

Teck Hughes has shown quite a decline on the Standard Exchange and has failed to recover. It is stated that the selling is coming from U.S. sources, some say from the directors. President Denison certainly is not one of these sellers, but there are facts about the property which would lead to the conclusion that the selling has been on the part of insiders. Production is being well maintained, the figures for the first half of August being $53,100. However, it is understood that some snags have been encountered in underground development to the east, the boundary being the Lake Shore. Temporarily, it is understood, construction work on surface has been halted until the annual meeting which should be held early in September.

LOCOMOTIVE DOING WELL

Canadian Locomotive Company, Ltd., are having a very good year, though it is doubtful if the annual report which should be issued shortly for the twelve months ending June 30, will reveal all of this.

The large orders for railway equipment received from C.N.R. and C.P.R are in hand, but only a small part of the business will show as a credit in the statement as at June 30. In the six following months the big part of the benefit from these big orders will accrue. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, should be a big one for this company.

MEXICO RAILWAY

Sir Robert Peacock, the well known Anglo-Canadian financier, a native of Glengarry, Ont., at one time English master and senior housemaster at Upper Canada College, Toronto, is sailing for Mexico as chairman of a committee of bondholders of the Mexico Northwestern Railway, interest on the bonds of which railway has been in default since before the war, says a cable received from London.

A receiver for the bondholders of the Mexico Northwestern Railway was appointed in 1914 in Canada, where the company was incorporated. The committee considers that it is now time for the receivership to terminate in order to avoid expense and so that the company will be placed in a position to work without fear of a foreclosure.

INSPECTING B. C. ARSENIC

Vancouver, B. C.—One of the leading arsenical experts of the continent has arrived in British Columbia to investigate the arsenic rock deposits near this city. This mineral is wanted for use as a protection of U. S. cotton crops from insects.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Ask
Alta. Pac. Grain 7% prf.	92	94
Do., com.	106	112½
British American Assur. ..	6.00	7.00
Bidgood Gold Mines, Ltd.	7	9
Can. Assoc. Goldfields, Limited	8	..
Can. Kirkland Gold Mining Co., Limited	5	12
Canada Mortgage	64	..
Can. Westinghouse 8% c	129	132
Continental Life	105	..
Commercial Finance pfd. 25% Bonus com.	67	74
Canada Machinery, pfd. ..	37	43
Canadian Marconi Wireless	1.10	1¼
Crown Life	90	..
Cockshutt Plow 7% pfd. ..	41	43
Canadian Oil Co., pfd. ..	..	98½
Do., com.	..	53
Collingwood Shpbld., com.	50	57
Cosgrave Breweries	4½	7
Dom. Power & Trans., pf.	93	..
Do., com.	41	..
Dunlop Tire, 7% pf.	83	86
Durant Motors of Canada	8½	9¼
Dominion Mfg. pf.	58	..
Dominion Linens, pfd.	70	..
Do., com.	..	50
Dom. Sewer Pipe., com. ..	29	32
Eastern Theatres 7% pfd.	69	73
Do., com.	8	10
English Electric, pf.	..	70
Do., com.	..	13
Excelsior Life..	31.50	
Farmers Dairy	50.00	
Famous Players, 7% pf., 50% com.	..	76
Gunns, Limited, 6% pfd. ..	..	36
Great West Life	214	..
Imperial Tobacco, com. ..	5⅛	7
Imperial Oil Co.	100	103
Inter. Milling Co., pfd. ..	96	98
King Ed. Con., pfd. 30% c.	75	80
K. & S. Tire 7% pfd.	27	32
La Paz Oil	..	50c
Lambton Golf Club	450	500
Loew's Toronto, pf.	..	60
Do., com.	25	30
Loew's London, pfd.	4	6
Do., com.	1	1½
Loew's Buffalo, pfd.	47	52
Do., com.	75c	1¼
London Loan & Savings ..	46	51
Massey-Harris Co.	48	52
Mercantile Trust Co.	95	..
Manufacturers' Life 20% p.	55	..
Mount Royal Hotel, com..	21	24
N. Mexico Pwr. & Dev., c.	9	12
National Brick, pfd.	51	54
Do., com.	12	14
National Life $25 paid ..	50.25	
N. Can. Pwr. com.	..	70
Ont. Equit. Life (25+$10 paid)	20	30
Peoples Loan & Sav. Co.	60	..
Pantages, Hamilton 7% pfd.	30.00	
Do., com.	..	3.00
Robertson P. L. Co.	15	30
Rolph Clark Stone, com. ..	15	..
Simpson Robt. 6% pfd. ..	90	92
Sovereign Life	18	..
Standard Clay Prod., com.	13	..
Sun Life Assurance	140	..
Toronto Brick Co., pfd. ..	75	..
Trust & Guarantee	75	77
Tiger Tire Units (1 p. 2 c.)	..	20
Western Grocers 7% pfd.	..	50
Whalen P. & P. Co., pfd.	..	19
Mortgage Discount Units..	..	11
Western Assurance	6½	7½

MARKETS SHOWED TENDENCY TO MOVE UP WITH NEW YORK

Gotham's Grip Overrode Influence of Financial Situation

MINES ARE QUIET

Selling of Bank Stocks Was Not Large in Volume—Prices Held Fairly Firm

Market trading of the past week, while reflecting general conditions throughout the country, showed a tendency to follow the leadership of New York rather than to be influenced by the banking situation. The Home Bank incident took some time to even show in the bank stocks while, on the other hand, the improvement in the New York market was reflected immediately.

Discussing this situation, a broker who follows the market closely, stated that, while it is a fact that there is even less trading in Canada to-day in New York stocks than heretofore, there is nevertheless the strong tendency to blindly follow the tendency of the New York market just as New York used to follow London.

The holiday season continues to influence trading on all the exchanges and there is a minimum of business being done. The position of practically all the lists remains unchanged with the exceptions of the few issues which are subject of some special news, favorable or otherwise, and which moved accordingly. Breaks have been few and gains likewise.

It is becoming harder and harder, authorities say, to gauge the trend of the market by the turn of world events. This is well pointed out by Hayden and Stone in their weekly letter dealing with the strengthening of the New York list. They say:

"At the beginning of the week the general situation, with an alarming European outlook, a threatened coal strike, the recent death of President Harding and the outbreak of a gasoline war, seemed about as bad as it could possibly be. Yet in the face of this the stock market held steady with transactions at as low an ebb as they have been at any time in two years. When prices would not decline under such apparently bearish conditions it was obvious that the market had been liquidated to a standstill; and the ensuing sharp recovery on increased activity was almost inevitable. In view of the extent of the decline from the highs of early Spring and the evidence of thorough liquidation furnished by the action of the market last week it seems quite probable that the recovery thus begun will continue for some time to come."

The stationary condition of the Canadian markets is evidenced by the following table dealing with 75 common stocks. It will be noted that the number unchanged about equals the number showing gains and losses. The losses, on the other hand, were almost double the gains. The activity in the paper groups is well reflected. The table follows:

Paper	10	3	4	3
Industrials	20	2	5	13
Specialties	11	2	3	6
Tractions	8	1	5	2
Utilities	11	4	5	2
Steel	2	—	—	2
Textiles	8	2	2	4
Milling	5	0	1	4
	75	14	25	36

MONTREAL.—The United States stock markets were believed to have shown their underlying strength when they failed to register any quiver following the death of President Harding. Perhaps the Canadian stock markets have shown a similar lack of inflated values in their utter disregard of the disturbing Home Bank suspension. During the past week there have been some upward changes. the paper stocks particularly attracting attention.

The action of the City of Montreal in postponing the sale of its $10,000,000 of bonds indicates a lack of confidence in the present bond market and the expectation of considerable improvement above the levels now prevailing.

On the whole, though, a cautious note is still being sounded by many investment bankers. The possibility of further announcements from the banks regarding adjustment of reserves and the disappointment regarding the probable return to Canadian farmers from their crops are taken into consideration.

TORONTO. — The sales of bank shares were watched fairly closely during the week on account of the situation arising from the Home Bank suspension. Sales did not materialize for a couple of days and then only came out in moderate volume. The total transactions of 1,135 shares, just about double the week before, is not a large volume of bank shares as compared with other weeks of the year. This was especially true in the early part of the year when there was a heavy trading in bank shares.

Otherwise the Toronto list has been absolutely neglected.

The range of bank shares during the week and the sales follow:

	Open	Close	Sales This Wk.	Wk. Prev.
Commerce	193	191	101	27
Dominion	188½	188	156	139
Hamilton	159	150	190	42
Imperial	177	172½	196	62
Molsons	165½	165½	15	1
Montreal.	236	235⅜	103	82
Nova Scotia ..	258	258	10	66
Royal	221	220½	113	48
Standard.	175½	173	156	18
Toronto	181	179	15	54
Union	118½	117½	80	17
Total sales ..			1135	556

The mining market has been neglected. Transactions have been heavy because of the severe break and selling of Hattie shares. Otherwise there has been little trading. Most of the mining stocks are now selling well down below the year's high, as evidenced by the table following:

	Yr. High	Yr. Low	Pres.
Argonaut	1.00	50	74
Beaver	28	52	29½
Castle	29¾	23⅛	24¾
Coniagas	3.15	1.85	2.25
C. W. Dome ..	38	21	22½
C. Reserve ...	74	31	50
Clifton	28	16	16½
Dome	45.00	33.50	34.40
Goldale	66	35	48
Hattie	44	10	11
Hollinger	14.30	11.70	11.80
Keora	16	8½	9
Kirkland Lake .	61	31	33
La Rose	42	23	30
Lake Shore ...	3.75	2.85	3.25
McIntyre	20.25	16.55	16.55
M. Corpn.	3.50	92	2.40
Newray	47	25	42
Nipissing	6.25	5.00	5.60
T. Hughes	1.46	83	1.05
W. Hargreaves	3.70	2.95	2.95
Vipond	79	42	55
Keeley	2.32	1.64	1.88

Canadian Interest in Big Tobacco Merger

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There will be a distinct Canadian interest in the proposed amalgamation of the Tobacco Products Corporation with the British American Tobacco Company. The Tobacco Products Corporation recently took over control of Tucketts, Limited, of Hamilton, which in turn controlled two or three other tobacco mnaufacturing companies in this country. There is a possibility too that the United Cigar Stores of Canada may merge with the Service Tobacco Shops, a chain of retail stores that are controlled by the same group that controls the United Cigar Stores in the United States.

The new company is likely to be known as the Anglo-American Company with a capitalization of $250,000,000 and about $30,000,000 of new money will be put into the enterprise. Factories and stores will be controlled all over the world.

The purchasing department of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. is to be moved from Fort Frances to the Minneapolis office.

PROTESTS PILE UP FROM SHAREHOLDERS

About 30,000 Shares Registered as Looking for More From New Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Shareholders holding about 30,000 of the 100,000 shares of Quebec Railway stock have sent to the directors of the new Quebec Power Company a mild protest against the terms under which they are asked to join the Quebec Power merger. Unofficially it is stated that the demand has no chance of recognition from the new interests in the company; the group of shareholders, led by T. Kelly Dickinson, who are seeking a revision of their terms in order to give them more for their stock are very hopeful. Later an informal meeting with Quebec Power directors will be held when the case for the shareholders will be made.

At a meeting of the shareholders this week Mr. Dickinson called attention to the fact that by the amalgamation of Public Service Corporation of Quebec and Quebec Railway, the former company gets an equity of 40 per cent. as against a 60 per cent. share equity for the Quebec Railway shareholders. He quoted the valuation figures given recently by Julian C. Smith in a letter to shareholders for Quebec Railway property, after the writing off of dead assets, in comparison with the property value of the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, to show that the actual basis of share equity should be approximately 87 for Quebec Railway and 13 per cent. for Public Service Corporation of Quebec.

With regard to a possible plan to replace the one announced by the directors, the chairman suggested that the Public Service shareholders could have been given six per cent. preferred stock for their holdings, with voting powers if desired. He submitted that a 50 per cent. reduction in the share capital of Quebec Railway, to 50,000 no par value shares, would in no way retard the progress of the company, physically or financially, and would at the same time give the shareholders an equity which would permit them, some day to realize on the confidence they have had in the property. With regard to the income bonds, he pointed out that the land grant due the company from the provincial government would just about offset this obligation.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP

OTTAWA.—A cablegram received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the Indian Director of Statistics at Calcutta reports that the final estimate of the production of wheat in India for the season 1922-23 is 369,264,000 bushels from 30,835,000 acres, as compared with 366,352,000 bushels from 28,234,000 acres in 1921-22, and with 344,587,000 from 30,322,000 acres the annual average for the five-year period 1916-20.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending August 21

Banks—	Div. Rate	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Close	Sales
Commerce	12	—	190½	192	190½	191	101
Dominion	12	—	187½	188½	187½	188	156
Hamilton	12	152	150	159	—	150	190
Imperial	12	173	—	177	172	172½	196
Molsons	12	168	—	165½	—	165½	15
Montreal	12	—	233	238½	234½	235⅜	103
Nationale	6	100	—	100	—	100	172
Nova Scotia	16	258	—	260	258½	258	10
Royal	12	—	220	221	219½	220½	113
Standard	14	—	171	175½	170	173	156
Toronto	12	—	170	181	179	180	15
Union	10	—	117	118½	117	117½	80
Industrials, Utilities, Etc.—							
Abitibi, com.	4	65	64⅞	65⅝	61¾	65⅝	2568
Do., pref.	7	—	—	100	—	100	15
Amer. Salesbook, pref.	7	92	90	90½	90	90½	24
Asbestos Corp., com.	6	50½	50	50	49⅞	50	91
Do., pref.	7	74¾	—	74	—	74	40
Atlantic Sugar, com.	—	—	15	16½	16	15	80
Barcelona Traction	—	16½	16	17	—	16	165
Bell Telephone	8	123	122	122½	121½	122	315
Bird & Son, pref.	7	—	91	91	—	91	4
Brazilian Traction	4	45¾	45½	45¾	44	45¾	3795
B. E. Steel, com.	—	7	6	6	—	6	187
D., 1st pref.	7	66	64	64½	—	64½	35
Do., 2nd pref.	—	19	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	40
Brompton Pulp	—	16	—	41⅛	39	41	7838
Burt, F. N., com.	10	127	126	127	125	127	85
Canada Bread, com.	—	55	—	52	—	52	10
Do., pref.	7	93	92½	93	92¾	93	33
Can. Car & Foundry, com.	—	25¼	—	25	—	25	25
Do., pref.	—	76¾	—	77	76¼	76¼	165
Canada Cement, com.	6	82	80	82	—	82	177
Do., pref.	7	—	102¼	103½	103	103½	72
Canada Steamships, com.	—	16	15	15	—	15	55
Do., pref.	—	48½	47¼	47⅞	47	47½	395
Can. Consol. Rubber, com.	—	—	—	90	—	90	42
Can. Converters	7	91	88½	89	88	89	101
Can. Cottons, com.	8	110	107	106½	105¼	85½	215
Do., pref.	6	—	—	91	—	86	60
Can. General Electric, com.	6	102	100½	103¾	100	101	84
Can. Locomotive, pref.	7	95½	94½	9½	—	9½	18
Can. Pacific Railway	10	150½	150	151	149½	150½	57
City Dairy, com.	10	146	144	146	—	145	35
Do., pref.	7	104	103	104	—	104	15
Consumers Gas	10	158	157½	157⅝	157½	157½	29
Crow's Nest Coal	6	50	—	50½	—	50½	2
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.	—	—	—	5	3	4	110
Do., pref.	--	—	—	27	—	25	70
Detroit United Railway	6	69½	68½	69¼	66⅞	69¼	949
Dominion Bridge	4	65	64	65	—	65	20
Dom. Canners, com.	--	28½	—	28¾	28½	28¾	320
Do., pref.	7	84	—	83	—	83	10
Dominion Glass, com.	7	95⅞	95	95½	92⅞	95½	115
Do., pref.	7	—	—	105	104	—	5
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	6	—	—	75	74¼	74¼	60
Dom. Textile, com.	4	63½	63	65	63½	63	799
Do., pref.	7	—	110	110½	110	110½	136
Duluth Superior	—	39	38	39½	38½	38	141
Goodwins, pref.	7	—	—	70	—	70	251
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	83	—	83	—	83	20
Illinois Traction, com.	—	90	89	51⅝	—	51½	155
Do., pref.	6	90	89	89½	—	89½	198
Kaministiquia Power	8	—	120	121½	—	120	103
Lake of Woods Milling, com. ..	12	166	164	170	—	167¼	125
Do., pref.	7	—	—	119	—	119	7
Laurentide Paper	6	—	96	97⅞	96½	97¾	2452
Lyall Construction	—	25	21	21½	—	21½	5
Macdonald, A.	—	8	5	5	—	5	95
Mackay, com.	7	113	112	112	110	113	267
Do., pref.	4	67	66½	67½	—	67½	58
Maple Leaf Milling, com.	8	70	66	70	—	70	61
Do., pref.	7	88½	85	86	85⅞	85	107
Montreal Cottons, pref.	7	120⅝	120¼	108	—	108	5
Montreal Light, Heat, Cons. ..	6	120⅝	120¼	120½	119	120¼	367
Montreal Telegraph	8	—	52	52½	52	52	23
Montreal Tramways	10	—	142½	142½	—	142½	6
National Breweries, com.	4	49¾	49½	49	48½	48½	228
Pacific Burt, pref.	7	102	—	102½	—	102½	10
Penmans, com.	8	—	—	140	—	140	5
Do., pref.	6	—	98¾	99	—	99	10
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	—	52	—	50	—	50	5
Price Bros.	2	43	42	43	42¼	42	110
Quebec Railway	—	20¼	20	20	18¼	20	3876
Riordon, com.	—	2½	2	2½	—	2½	75
Do., pref.	—	2¼	—	2	—	2	65
Russell Motor, pref.	7	—	—	52	—	52	4
Shawinigan Water & Power	7	117½	116	116½	116	116	187
Sherwin Williams, pref.	7	100¾	—	103¼	—	100	12
Spanish River Pulp, com.	7	90¼	89	90½	88½	89	1335
Do., pref.	7	98¾	97¾	98½	97½	98½	716
Smith, Howard, Paper, com.	6	—	—	74	—	72½	135
Do., pref.	8	—	—	72	—	72	30
Steel of Canada, com.	7	69¼	67¾	69	68	69	757
Do., pref.	7	100¼	—	100½	—	100½	24
St. Lawrence Flour, com.	6	—	—	56	55¾	56	102
St. Maurice Paper	6	55½	54½	114½	110	110	583
Toronto Railway	—	74	73	77	73¾	74	623
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	50¼	—	50	—	50	5
Twin City, com.	6	69½	68½	71⅝	69	69¼	1319
Wabasso Cotton	4	—	—	72	—	72	50
Wayagamack	—	48	—	48	—	48	225
Western Canada Flour	8	106	100	105	—	105	11
Winnipeg Electric, com.	—	34½	33½	34	—	33½	119
Do., pref.	7	—	84	85	—	83⅝	108
Woods Mfg., pref.	7	80	—	55	—	55	25
Canada Landed	10	77	—	76½	—	76½	8
Can. Permanent	12	188	—	188	—	187⅛	22

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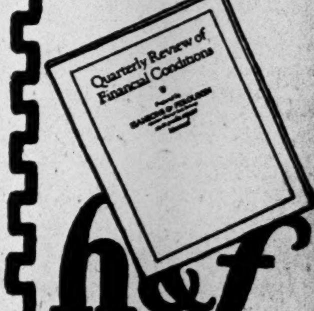
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QUEBEC RLY. SHAREHOLDERS

The Shareholders' Protective Committee now have representation of about 50% of the aggregate holdings of individual shareholders.

The Committee request that holders who have not yet signed the petition to the President for modification of the terms of exchange, should do so without delay. Such modification can be secured only by co-operation and may mean a price enhancement of as much as 10 points on the shares of the Company if consummated.

Write to Mr. Dickinson, c/o Dickinson & Walbank, 152 St. James St., Montreal.

BEANS IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge — The growing of white beans has been successfully carried on on the irrigated lands in the vicinity of Vauxhall, near Medicine Hat, and the growers in that district are now distributing samples of the product. The success of this crop is interesting in view of the development of new products for Alberta irrigated lands and of the fact also that Alberta is in the habit of importing large quantities of beans.

MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA MUST ACT TO DEVELOP TRADE

B. E. Exhibition and London Chamber of Commerce Will Aid

TARIFF FOR ENGLAND

Canadian Engineer Working To Develop English Interest in Dominion Industry holds Interesting Views

Action is necessary by Canadian manufacturers if they desire to develop their markets with the British Isles, Major A. D. Watts, C.E., managing director, Canadian British Corporation of London, told THE FINANCIAL POST. He is now in Canada making a survey of conditions in the Dominion. In speaking of the development of Canadian trade, the major had two things in mind, the British Empire Exhibition, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Both of these institutions will help Canadian firms in their efforts to enter the British markets. To take full advantage of the first, he feels that there should be a selling organization established in England first. It would then be into the swing of things by the time the exhibition arrived. The London Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member, he says is a very live organization, doing a great deal of good, but the people who benefit by the efforts of the chamber, the industries in Canada, are helping in no way. He believes the chamber is a revenue maker and should be supported by the manufacturers of Canada.

Major Watts is a Canadian engineer and though still a young man, has had wide experience. Before he entered the Canadian British Corporation he was assistant controller of the disposal board of the British Minister of Munitions and director and general manager of F. N. Lickett et Fils. In his last position he was in charge of the disposal of the munitions of Britain, France and Belgium, and handled a total of $28,000,000 in goods.

Prior to going overseas he was consulting engineer with the Shawinigan Power Co., of Montreal, supt. of construction of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co., resident engineer with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, consulting engineer to the Mexican Northern Power Co.

Major Watt's new business has to do with the development of British industry and the encouragement of British capital to participate in Canadian development. He sees a great interest growing in affairs Canadian, but he also desires to see some changes in conditions in England. Great prosperity on the British Isles, he believes, will mean much greater prosperity within the Empire.

Industrial conditions in England are not bright just at present. The labor situation is a thorn in the side of industry. Transportation charges are equally so. Then again, the competition is such that precludes the desired united effort on the part of industries of a similar nature to cooperate to improve their situation. The large stumbling block is the tradition which has been built up around many of these concerns which to-day hesitate to lose their individuality. Labor, fuel and transportation costs, he says, are looked upon as being out of reason and that is one of the reasons why products of other European centres are flooding the markets of London.

As a solution, Mr. Watts believes the free trade principles of England must go by the boards. He believes that there will have to be a tariff with a preference within the Empire where the production of any commodity exceeds the necessities of the Empire. He believes that in this way other companies having to enter competition with this trade would provide a heavy revenue and at the same time would in no way increase the cost of living. Such a policy, he says, would soon help Canada very materially.

Major Watts pays tribute to the work of George McL. Brown, of the C. P. R., president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and G. H. Ward, the secretary. The major intends to visit the chambers of commerce throughout the Dominion.

RUSSIA SHIPPING GRAIN

LONDON.— Commissariat of agriculture at Moscow says Russia will have no grain to export. While the area under cultivation this year is 160,000,000 acres compared with 134,000,000 last year and the estimated production, excluding potatoes, is 37,800,000 tons compared wtih 31,500,000 last ye r, the Commissariat insists that requirements of the population are 30,500,000 tons and requirements for seed 8,000,000 tons, totaling 38,500,000 tons, which leaves a deficit of 700,000 tons.

However, the Soviet talks of exporting 3,000,000 tons. The reply of the Soviet is that internal transportation conditions are so bad it is impossible to distribute the total grain throughout Russia. Hence, much near the Black Sea ports is certain to spoil, so it had better be exported in exchange for locomotives and machinery.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Steel Products Company, the following officers were re-elected for the year: president, W. Wallace Jones, Toronto; vice-president, W. T. Sampson; secretary-treasurer, Ford Petch; directors, W. Wallace Jones, W. T. Sampson, F. P. Jones, H. M. Jaquays, D. Ford Jones, J. T. Richardson, Kenneth Molson, Capt. N. C. Jones and Dr. C. H. Bird.

Government Contracting Committee Appointed

OTTAWA.—The powers hitherto exercised by the Purchasing Commission appointed during the war to supervise and control all Government purchases have now been transferred, by order-in-council, to a committee of the cabinet. The committee is known as the Government Contracting Supervising Committee, and consists of Hon. J. A. Robb, chairman; Hon. H. S. Beland, Hon. T. A. Low and Hon. Dr. J. H. King.

MINING DEAL HAS LEAD TO A SERIES OF COURT ACTIONS

Hattie and Beatty Deals Are Now Being Aired

Two court injunctions are being sought in regard to recent transactions in Hattie and Beatty mining stocks. The two stock exchanges, Toronto and Standard, and a number of brokerage firms are involved, as well as the principals, to the transactions which brought about the situation.

Dr. St. Charles and John Pappassimakes are alleged to have entered an agreement in regard to a number of shares in Hattie on 90 day delivery notes. D. L. McCarty in addressing the court in connection with the injunction claims that representations made by Mr. Pappassimakes had been fraudulent. He said that while Dr. Charles was giving an order to Dodds and Company to purchase on their joint account the Hattie stock, the defendant, Mr. Pappassimakes, was practically at the same moment telling the three brokers against whom the injunction is sought, to sell the stock which he owed to Dr. St. Charles.

Mr. McCarty, in addressing the court, said: "We are now seeking to so tie up the machinery of the stock exchanges that these transactions cannot go through. It has become necessary to tie the hands of these brokers so that the stock cannot pass to the hands of Dodds and Co." He also asked for an injunction restraining the exchanges from enforcing the rules against Dodds and Co., his clients' agents, for failing to make payment for stock presented by brokers selling Hattie Mine stock on Pappassimakes' instructions, ' as otherwise his clients' agents would face suspension.

One injunction is sought by Stewart, McNair and Co., stock brokers, restraining Crawford and Co., brokers, from delivering 140,000 shares of Beatty and Hattie stock, and claiming $35,000 therefor. The second writ and injunction are sought by D. L. McCarty, K.C., counsel for Dr. W. P. St. Charles, against J. K. Papassimakes, in order to restrain three brokerage companies, Stewart, McNair and Co., McMilland and Guest, and Fleming and Marvin, from delivering Hattie Mine stock to C. K. Dodds and Co., purchasing agents for Dr. St. Charles. The Toronto Stock Exchange were also sought to be enjoined.

A petition in bankruptcy had been filed in the Bankruptcy Court by C. K. Dodds, of the brokerage firm of C. K. Dodds and Co. On the petition, G. T. Clarkson was appointed interim receiver, with orders to take possession of the assets of J. K. Pappassimakes. Mr. Dodds declared that acting as brokers for the debtor and acting on his instructions, they had purchased much mining stock, paying out of their own funds. It is stated in the petition that the firm still retain the stocks in their own possession, they being the only security for the amount owing by the debtor. The amount owing was stated to be $8,567.75.

Low Grade Ores Can Be Mined Profitably

"The aim of the department of mines is to encourage the prospector to examine the localities contiguous to existing lines of transportation," stated Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines, for the Dominion, in a recent interview in British Columbia.

"There seems to be a tendency on the part of the prospector to go in search of minerals at great distances from railway transportation," continued the deputy minister. "The result is that if he does find anything of average value it can not be developed without the construction of a new railroad. This fact confines the prospector to the quest for precious metals.

"In the vicinity of the Canadian National, Grand Trunk Pacific (C.N.R.) and C.P.R. lines in this province, there is much ground that could be examined by prospectors. Being close to transportation, bodies of lower grade ore could be worked profitably, whereas at greater distance they would have no present value."

BRUSSELS COMMISSIONER COMING

A. S. Bleakney, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, is expected to visit Canada in the middle of September with a view to undertaking a tour in the Dominion on behalf of Canadian export trade to Belgium. Canadian firms who desire to be brought in touch with Mr. Bleakney, or to interview him, should address their communications to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa, in order that the necessory arrangements may be made.

Contract for construction in connection with development of Southern Canada Power Company's Hemmings Falls power site has been awarded to the Foundation Company, Limited, of Canada.

LARGER INCOME IS REPORTED BY LAKE SUPERIOR

But Not Sufficient for Payment on Income Bonds

Net earnings from the operations of the subsidiary companies of the Lake Superior Corporation, excluding the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co., showed a big increase over the previous year, according to the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923. These earnings, however, were largely wiped out by the deduction of the deficit from the previous year. The results of the year again failed to permit of payment of interest on the income bonds.

The net earnings for the year totalled $866,582, which compares with $330,000 from similar sources for the previous year. Income accounts for the past two years compare as follows:

	1923	1922
Net earnings	$866,582	$330,000
Balance forward .. .	x763,813	404,813
	$102,768	$734,814
Dividends and interest	1,309,008	1,410,478
Dept. mining prop. ..	92,246	87,703
Income tax	9,463	445
Carried forward ..	x$1,307,949	x$763,813

xDeficit.

A survey of operations over the year under review, according to President W. H. Cunningham, showed conditions much the same as in the preceding year in the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd. "The rail mill was closed down from September 1 to February 19," the president points out, "and since resumption the mill has been operated at capacity. The 18-inch mill was closed down for more than half the year on account of lack of orders, and for the greater part of the remainder of the time was on single turn. The 12-inch mill operated for about three months on a single turn, and for the remainder of the period was closed."

Rail prices advanced slightly during the second half of the fiscal year, and prices of rail fastenings and pig iron showed upward tendencies during the same period. By the end of June, however, the price of pig iron was back to practically the January level.

Orders on hand at June 30 will keep the rail mill operating until September 30, and the 18-inch mill until about the same date. From the present outlook it is quite likely there will be a shortage of rail tonnage for winter rolling. The tonnage as compared with the previous year is as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Coal imported..	468,534	590,341
Ore imported..	298,740	453,548
Limestone produced..	164,218	77,467
Coke produced	273,007	281,088
Pig iron produced ..	246,779	222,616
Steel ingots produced	230,237	219,884
Steel products	173,013	168,924

Algoma Eastern

The Algoma Eastern Railway Co. was able to reduce a net loss of $213,716 in 1922 to a loss of $43,523 in 1923, with the resumption of mining and smelting operations at the International Nickel Company of Canada. Prospects for fiscal year 1924 are much improved as the nickel company is working at capacity. The year's operations of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway and Algoma Central Terminals resulted in net earnings before bond interest of $37,998, as against a net loss for last fiscal year before bond interest of $95,403.

Referring to other subsidiaries, President Cunningham points out that production of the Cannelton Coal and Coke Company was 477,314 tons, a decided improvement over last year's output of 199,272 tons. Production of the Lake Superior Coal Company was 223,569 tons, as compared with 288,634 tons in 1922.

The net earnings of the Algoma Steel Corporation totalled $355,092, to which was added the dividends from subsidiary companies of $112,500, making a total of $467,592. Disbursements on account of interest totalled $1,049.232, leaving a loss for the year of $581,639. Including a debit balance of $171,812 and United States income tax of $1.880, there is a balance at debit of $755,332.

Offer Preferred Stock Next Week of Jamaica

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Following the very successful sale of the first mortgage bond issue of $1,000,000, the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Jamaica Public Service Company, the amount of $550,000 is likely to be issued next week. This will complete the financing arranged at the time of the transfer of the property formely owned by the West India Electric Company to the new interests, who are operating them under the management of Stone and Webster, Inc.

The stock will be offered by Greenshields & Company, Mackenzie and Kingman and Aemelius Jarvis & Company, at 95 to yield 7⅜ per cent.

SAPIRO OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Declares That the Wheat Pool Should be Able to Stand on Own Feet

CALGARY.—A special feature of the gospel according to Sapiro is the frequency with which he gives his disciples at least two choices in matters of faith or doctrine. An outstanding instance is his declaration of principle on the question of government marketing. The Calgary Herald and Edmonton Journal, in what is stated to be a verbatim report of Mr. Sapiro's speech, quote him as follows:

"I am completely, absolutely and unreservedly against the government having anything to do with co-operative marketing. (Applause). Did you men ever realize the fundamental difference between Germany and countries like England and United States? In Germany the government took a paternalistic attitude towards the people. You remember Bismarck when he tried to head off the socialist group: 'These fellows want reforms. Let the government put in reforms so that the people will see when they want something they have got to lean on the government, and they will lose their independence," and we lose our independence and everything. If you let the government do something that you can do for yourself you pay for it in loss of manhood. If you let the government handle your industrial problem when you could do it for yourself by organization you are becoming less an independent man; and that simply means you are putting yourself into the position where leaders can herd you in masses, where they can work on your sentiments, work on your blind side, and that cheapens and lessens you and gets you to do all kinds of things dependent on cheapness and hate.

"In my judgment it is a crime to put on the premier the responsibility for the problem that you and I ought to be facing and working out ourselves. Now, we can do it; and if there is anything that men can do on their own initiative they are not showing themselves sufficient men if they shove the problems up to George and make George do it. Therefore, I am against the government's contact with any co-operative marketing group; I am against their doing any financing in it; because, don't go as a charity baby and ask for anybody to give you credit except on the basis of the collateral that you have, so that you are always independent, so that you have never gotten a cent but that you have something to 'justify that loan to you'."

LOOK ON BALDWIN

Baldwin's capital is to be increased to provide new funds for development. Sinking to the 300 level will resume shortly. Rich ore has been opened on the 200 foot level. A vein running 18 inches to three feet gave values ranging from $5 to $45.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

Traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended August 14th, 1923, were $3,565,000—an increase compared with the same period last year, of $54,000, or 1.5 per cent.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending August 14th, 1923, were $4,932,561, being an increase of $418,517, or 9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways from January 1st to August 14th, have been $147,575,492, being an increase of $16,528,992, as compared with the corresponding period of 1922.

THE EXPERIMENT OF WHEAT POOL TO BE VALUABLE

Good Point Is That It Is Being Tried By Growers?

WILL FARMERS STOCK?

Big Question As To Whether Grain Growers Would Stand Firm in Face of Falling Market

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA. — Government officials are following with keen interest the efforts now being made in the West to organize voluntary organizations for the co-operative marketing of the wheat crop. They are especially interested in conjectures as to how the experiment will probably work out. There is no antagonism to the proposals, but there is skepticism over their probable success.

As the co-operative marketing of the wheat crop was bound to be tried in some form or another, government officials are glad that the farmers are trying the experiment themselves. It is considered for them a valuable step in the process of economic self-education. A number of them have imagined that about all that had to be done was to have set up by law certain crop-selling machinery, compel producers to sell through it, and the rest, with an assured good price, would be easy. The view here is that the thing is not as easy as it looks.

A Profitable Experiment

Expert opinion does not assume the attitude that the thing cannot be done, for it is well known that some producers have made a signal success of co-operative marketing, notably in the selling of fruit. But it is pointed out that wheat being grown all over the world, and being easily stored and transported, it is far harder to control its sale, and the price paid for it, than it is to control the sale and price of any other product that the farmer produces. For this reason the experts are quite content that the farmers themselves should try the experiment.

Among the factors operating against the success of the experiment just now is the fact that it will have to be tried out on a falling market. The great success scored by the Wheat Board was due to the circumstance that it operated on a rising market at a time when there was a relative scarcity of wheat, and when those who operated the board exercised almost absolute powers. Naturally the board got all the credit for the showing made under these favorable conditions, whether it was responsible for the results or not. Likewise those who have charge of the co-operative experiment will be held responsible for the results, whatever they may be.

It is thought that considerable trouble will be experienced in inducing the Western farmers to stick by the experiment if it does not within the first year produce the results expected of it. Once he gets behind a thing, the Western grain grower is very vigorous, but he does not always stay with it in the manner desired.

The government has all along been skeptical of the desirability of a compulsory wheat board, and now that the Western farmers are trying out a voluntary one, this, in a sense, is considered a fortunate deliverance from what at one time seemed to be an awkward situation.

Nova Scotia Reports Particularly Big Crop

Crop reports to the Bank of Montreal continue to indicate generally satisfactory conditions throughout the eastern provinces, with particularly good yields in Nova Scotia:

QUEBEC.—Oats and roots making good progress. Potatoes are doing well and a good average crop expected. Apples are developing well, but crop will be below average. Pastures are fair.

ONTARIO.—The hay and fall wheat crops are harvested. they are heavy and of good quality. Local showers have slightly improved the situation as regards corn, roots and pasture. The hot. dry weather caused spring grains to ripen too quickly. Corn is growing rapidly and will ripen early. A good yield is expected. Roots are looking fairly well. Fruit is up to the average, pasture is short and dried up.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Roots making good progress. Apple prospects continue favorable. Pasture is exceptionally good. Record all round crops expected.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Hay crop is somewhat short. Roots rather below average, but improving rapidly. Pasturage varies greatly.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—General conditions satisfactory. Excellent hay crop of good quality. Roots making good progress.

CANADIAN APPLES BARRED

D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, has cabled that the Australian Government has finally decided that the embargo on Canadian apples cannot be removed this season. A Commonwealth quarentine proclamation of February 24th, 1921, prohibited the importation of apples into Australia from any country in which pear and fire blight were known to exist.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY

Announcement is made in Winnipeg, Man., that the construction of a tar distilling and chemical manufacturing plant will be commenced and completed this year at St. Boniface by the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company. The buildings and plant are estimated to cost about $250,000. It is understood that a contract has been signed between the company and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company to obtain the by-products of the gas works, which will be used for distilling and manufacturing purposes.

Some Early History of The Home Bank of Canada

By D. D. SCANLON,
In The Home Bank Monthly.

The first banks established in Canada were entirely of a private nature, and owed their being to the fact that it was necessary to have some means to facilitate commercial intercourse. The founders of these earliest banks were mostly merchant princes and leading business men, who attempted to perform banking operations in conjunction with their usual business, whether grocer, miller or general merchant. At a later period, however, it appears that two firms of Montreal merchants and a London, England, firm resolved to establish a bank, in order to remedy somewhat the deficiency in specie and to remove the inconvenience resulting from the many different forms of money in circulation, a few of which were badly worn English gold and silver coins, Spanish doubloons (pieces of eight), American, Mexican and French coins, together with paper money of private issue. Following closely upon this, other banking companies were instituted, but Royal Charter was not granted to any until 1822, about five years after the establishment of the Bank of Montreal as a private corporation.

In these first charters banks were authorized to receive deposits, issue notes and discount paper. Their principal service consisted, however, in promoting exchange and commerce and circulating a uniform medium of standard money value. The privileges of these banks were not extended to small depositors. Therefore, as the country became more settled, a need was felt for facilities whereby the savings of our pioneer fathers could be accorded a place of safety, rather than the iron or oaken chest which was in vogue up to this period. Accordingly in the year 1841, after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, an Act of Legislature was passed authorizing the establishment of savings banks to be managed by reputable trustees under Government supervision. It was under this Act that the "Toronto Savings Bank" was established in the year 1854, which was the parent of the present "Home Bank of Canada."

The two men responsible for the promotion of the "Toronto Savings Bank" were William John Macdonnell and D. K. Feehan, of different nationalities and of entirely different types of character, the one a literary student and the other a practical business salesman, dealing in printers' supplies. Macdonnell, as inferred, was of Scotch parentage and a remarkable scholar. Having received his education in Quebec he could speak French very fluently, and this latter accomplishment made him the close friend of Rt. Rev. Armand Francis-Compte de Charbonnell, Catholic Bishop of Toronto, who became a patron of the bank. Through Mr. Macdonnell's influence a group of reputable business men acted as trustees. It was, therefore, the natural sequence of events to find Mr. Macdonnell appointed first President of the "Toronto Savings Bank." To return to the other joint-founder, namely D. K. Feehan, we find him active in military circles. He was captain of the Volunteer Rifle Company, composed of Irish Canadians. It is interesting to note that Mr. Feehan, who was appointed manager, interested his gallant company in the new bank, and as a result, all without exception became depositors.

The institution had a decidedly military complexion, possibly through the activity of Captain Feehan. The late Eugene O'Keefe, who served under him as an ensign, was also associated with the bank, going into its service as a junior clerk and rising to position of accountant before resigning to take up business independently. At the time of his death, in 1913, Mr. O'Keefe was president of the Home Bank of Canada.

Another of Captain Feehan's military associates was Mr. O'Donohoe, afterwards Senator, who was a lieutenant in the Volunteer Rifle Company. Mr. O'Donohoe was a partner of the firm of O'Donohoe and Fitzgerald, who were solicitors for the bank. Among the trustees were such people as John Shea, a wealthy contractor, his son-in-law James Stock, and Patrick Foy of Foy and Austin. A son of Patrick Foy, Hon. J. J. Foy, late attorney-general for Ontario, was for many years solicitor to the "Home Savings and Loan Company."

While Mr. Macdonnell and Captain Feehan were nominally president and manager, the more responsible offices were performed by the trustees, such as making loans and investments.

The bank enjoyed wide popularity especially among the small depositors who felt that, here, their money, however small the quantity, was welcomed. In 1866, the late brigadier-general, the Hon. James Mason, (Senator), president of the Home Bank of Canada from 1913 to 1916, entered the services of the Toronto Savings Bank. At that time he was a private in the Queen's Own Rifles. He became assistant manager in 1872, and manager the following year.

The Banking Act of 1871 terminated the career of this bank because it revoked the privileges extended under the charter of 1854. The new Act required that Savings banks which had been under the control of trustees, be reorganized as Joint Stock Companies, or transfer their business to the Government, or a bank operating under the first Dominion Bank Act. Owing, however, to the fact that the Toronto Savings Bank was granted the unusual privilege of ten years' extension to their old charter, it was not until 1878 that a Joint Stock Company was formed, and became known at The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited. This was principally due to the efforts of Senator Frank Smith, who had been president of the Toronto Savings Bank from 1872.

A hand book of Toronto, published in, 1858, contains an interview with Mr. Feehan and gives the earnings of the Toronto Savings Bank for the first three years of its existence. On June 30th, 1858, the bank had a clear balance of £12,361 sterling over all liabilities.

In 1878, therefore, as before intimated, the Home Savings and Loan Company came into being and under the direction of Sir Frank Smith, president, Senator James Mason, general manager and Eugene O'Keefe, vice-president, it enjoyed much prosperity and was held in the highest regard by all those citizens who had occasion to transact business there. With Sir Frank Smith this was his especial care and although concerned in many other interests, he devoted a great proportion of his time to the business of the Home Savings and Loan Company. In 1882 this illustrious pilot of the destiny of the Home Savings and Loan Company was sworn into the Privy Council, and was a member of the cabinets led successfully by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. In the year 1894 he was knighted.

The subsequent prosperity enjoyed by the Home Savings and Loan Company may be attributed to the efforts of Sir Fank Smith, the late Senator James Mason, who built it up until in 1905—when it practically automatically became the Home Bank of Canada, under the management of Senator Mason.

TELLING INVESTOR HOW PAPER MILLS CAN BE VALUATED

Three Methods That Are In Vogue at Present Time

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Obviously a paper mill is one of the most difficult things to value. Location is all important, for the mill must be close to its timber limits which provide its raw material and it must also have ample power supply. A perfectly-built and equipped mill that is located in the wrong place will hardly be worth its value in bricks and scrapped machinery. But the well-built mill is off to an excellent start.

There are three methods of arriving at the fair value of a plant and property of a newsprint mill. One method is to take the earning power of the company and capitalize this on the basis of ten per cent. If a mill has an output of 100,000 tons per annum and it has a profit of $25 per ton ordinarily it would be considered on this basis to have a value of ten times $2,500,000 or $25,000,000.

Another basis of valuation is to take a certain figure per ton of daily production. The basis of valuation usually allowed for mills producing newsprint is $40,000 per ton of daily capacity. The Federal Trade Commission at Washington in 1917 allowed $50,000 per ton of daily capacity. However, to be conservative, a figure of around $35,000 per ton might be taken by the average Canadian mill. To this would be added the value of the timber limits, figuring the number of cords available of about 80 cents per ton. Some mills also have railroads and woods equipment and other properties of value which would have to be added.

The Replacement Basis

The third basis of valuation is to take the actual replacement value of the mill—what this would cost to create a duplicate of it supposing the first one was completely destroyed in some manner. Of course, allowance has to be made for the cost of organization and of bringing operation to a fixed standard, together with the loss of interest in profits for the year or two that would be required for construction. This is not always a fair basis of valuation and for the purposes of estimating the value of bonds the mill's earning capacity may be a more important factor than the valuation of the reproduction basis only.

The value of timber lands owned by a mill depends primarily on the amount of wood which is standing on the area in question. The available wood can readily be ascertained as a result of a careful cruise or investigation, and is usually expressed in the number of cords per acre, which may run from two to twenty cords per acre, the average being six to seven cords, or roughly 4,500 cords per square mile. Land at a very high average of pulpwood to the acre is naturally worth more than land with a low average. The valuations range from $5 to $15 per acre for free-hold lands, or from $1,000 to $2,500 per square mile for lease-hold lands. There are other factors for determining the value of timber lands such as, for instance, nature of the wood, that is in suitability for different uses; the accessibility of the wood or the ease with which it can be cut and delivered to the point of manufacture. It is obvious that land closely located to a pulp or lumber mill is worth more than land many miles away, and timber areas well provided with streams in which the wood can be floated down are worth more than areas in which there are no drivable streams.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS

A new catalogue of publications, just issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, shows a number of useful maps, reports and pamphlets, which that organization has prepared for the information of the investor, assistance of those engaged in commerce and industry, and guidance of the prospective settler. Economic maps illustrating progress along agricultural, commercial, and industrial lines; geographic maps of Canada, also the various provinces and districts; and interesting reports based on investigations made by the service, comprise the collection of several hundred publications, that has been published to date.

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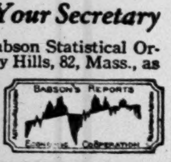


RESTRICTIONS ON FREE MOVEMENT OF GOLD ARE EASING

May Result in Bringing Canadian Dollars Back To Par

MINES SHIP TO U.S.

When shall we resume gold payment is a question frequently asked in the Dominion. This was particularly true early in the present year when the Canadian dollar was quoted at a slight premium in terms of United States dollars. There was speculation then as to whether or not the government would resume gold payment. The weekly bulletin of the Royal Bank of Canada remarks that it is evident that until we definitely resume gold payment, in other words, until the government removes restrictions on the movement of gold, and again makes Dominion notes redeemable on demand in gold, there will always be the probability of a more or less substantial premium on New York funds.

This has worked out exactly as the bank has predicted. The bank went on to say that an improvement in our foreign trade situation would help as it would mean shipments of gold to the Dominion; however, under existing conditions there must always be a discount on the Canadian dollar. There are signs that restrictions on gold shipments are to be gradually eased by the Dominion. In fact, it might be safe to say that the process of easing is already in force. It is known now that some of the gold mines of Northern Ontario are shipping their gold to the United States. Ottawa still retains her grip on the gold produced, however, by allowing such shipments only by permit. This means that every month when a mine desires to ship gold bullion to some of the United States buyers it must first secure permission to do so from Ottawa. The securing of the permit is becoming more easy all the time. The mines like to ship to Philadelphia, New York, or preferably Denver, because of the quicker returns than they get from the Mint at Ottawa. Ottawa charges a hardening charge of 3c. per ounce which the United States purchasers do not levy. This is for removal of impurities. Besides, the exchange rate is a factor at present.

The Royal Bank Weekly makes a very interesting examination of Canada's stock of gold, as compared with the position prior to the war.

Many Cement Mills Were Idle Last Year

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports sales of cement in Canada in 1922 of 6,943,972 barrels, exceeded the previous year by 1,191,087 barrels. The total output amounted to 6,447,696 barrels, a decrease of 1,960 barels.

Ten plants, having in all a daily capacity of 35,338 barrels, were operated. At least twelve other plants in Canada were idle during the whole period.

Ontario and Quebec were the principal producing provinces, sales from the former amounting to 3,104,386 barrels, averaging $2.06 per barrel, and from the latter 2,660,935 barrels at an average price of $2.22. The selling price in the other provinces was as follows: Manitoba, $2.62; Alberta, $2.33, and British Columbia, $3, with a Dominion average of $2.22 per barrel.

Output, Sales and Stocks of Cement in Canada, 1922

	Barrels	Value
Output	6,447,696	$14,324,715
Sold or used	6,943,972	15,438,481
Stocks—		
Dec. 31, 1921..	1,603,215	....
Dec. 31, 1922..	1,106,939	....

VIGOROUSLY SEEK SOLUTION OF ORE TREATMENT

Mines Branch Has Strong Staff Making Experiments

OTHERS IN FIELD

Prepare Excellent Data As An Aid to Prospectors and Owners.

JOHN McLEISH,
Director Mines Branch, Ottawa.

During the season of 1923 the Mines Branch is undertaking field investigations of mineral resources and their technology and of the mining industry through ten parties in addition to field studies directly related to laboratory investigations; and in the laboratories and experiment stations at Ottawa will conduct a variety of tests, experimental and research work on determining the character and values of ores, fuels and mineral products for their treatment and for the efficient recovery of their valuable constituents.

The field investigations of mineral resources and of their technology are designed through published reports on individual mineral products to furnish the interested consumer, investor or prospector with a record of the localities where the occurrence of economic mineral resources has already been determined and with the available data as to the extent both of their occurrence and of their exploitation. To the discoverer, owner or expectant operator are furnished the collected and accumulated data respecting the physical and chemical characteristics of mineral products; descriptions of methods of mining and treatment commonly employed; the specifications as to the composition and character of the products required to meet market conditions; the uses to which the products are put; the industries in which they are employed, and the essential commercial data respecting markets, prices, consumption, etc.

L. H. Cole with H. A. Leverin and M. F. Goudge in charge of sub parties will continue investigations, in progress during the past two years, of the alkali lakes of Western Canada, with a view to determining their distribution and character and estimating the quantities of sodium and magnesium salts available. A study will also be made of the methods of preparing the salts for market and of market requirements.

For Paper Industry

Sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate and magnesium sulphate found in these deposits are important in industry and are at present largely imported for Canadian consumption. Sodium sulphate is the salt which occurs in largest quantity in these alkali lakes. At present time the Canadian Kraft paper industry imports into eastern Canada from the United States about 35,000 tons per annum of this product and important quantities are also used by glass manufacturers. It is probable that the near future will witness developments of paper manufacture and other industries in western Canada that will utilize these sodium sulphate deposits with a minimum of transportation. These deposits are of limited extent but are such that the quantity of this asset can be ascertained within reasonable limits.

S. C. Ellis will complete his topographical surveys of the bituminous sands of northern Alberta from Fort McMurray to Township 100 on the Athabasca river. Considerable study is being made, by various companies and organizations, of the possibilities of these sands as a source of bitumen for road making as well as a possible source of oil.

A. W. G. Wilson is slated to investigate the technology of the recovery of arsenic, the production of arsenious oxide and the uses and markets both in Canada and in the United States. This will supplement an investigation of Canadian occurrences in arsenic being made by the Geological Survey.

Numerous others are slated to work in other parts of the Dominion.

Treatment of Ore

The ore dressing and metallurgical division, under the direction of Messrs. C. S. Parsons and R. K. Carnochan, are carrying on investigations on ore treatment.

Copper Ores:—Experimental work on the concentration of (a) the lower grade copper ores of Hidden Creek, Anyox, B. C. Tonnage checks will be made to determine whether the results from the small scale laboratory work can be obtained on a larger scale; (b) the Flin-Flon disseminated ore of northwestern Manitoba; (c) the copper-gold pyrrhotite ores of Rossland, B. C., to improve efficiency of recovery of values; (d) copper-gold ore from the Belmont Surf Inlet mines, Surf Inlet, B. C.; and (e) the copper ore from the mines at Copper Mountain, Princeton, B. C.

Copper-Nickel Ores:—(a) small scale tests on the concentration of the lower grade copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district will be supplemented by large scale tests; (b) further investigations on the determination of the precious metal values in the Sudbury ores; the Shebandowan copper-nickel pyrrhotite ores and other Canadian pyrrhotite ores and in the concentration and reduction products from these ores. This also is to confirm on a larger scale previous small scale tests.

Lead-Zinc-Silver Ores:—(a) on the concentration of East Kootenay ores to determine the possibilities of improvement in concentration and the most suitable reagents to use in flotation; (b) an investigation of the carbonate ores to determine a process for treatment.

Kirkland Lake Ores

Gold Ores:—(a) on the treatment of Kirkland Lake gold ores; investigation of difficulties of making high recovery; (b) a test on the concentration and treatment of samples from the new gold fields in Rouyn Township, Quebec; (c) on the metallurgical treatment of typical Nova Scotia gold ores. It is believed that previous metallurgical practice did not result in a good recovery.

Iron Ores:—An investigation has been begun on the leaching and electrolytic deposition of pyrrhotite ores and the roasting, leaching and electrolytic deposition of pyrite ores for the production of electrolytic iron and the recovery of the precious and non-ferrous metals that may be contained.

Molybdenite Ores:—Tonnage tests will be made upon a shipment to be made from near Amos, Que.

Flotation Re-agents:—Considerable progress has been made in an investigation begun last year upon the use of various flotation re-agents in the concentration of mineral ores. The purpose is to stimulate the use of Canadian manufactured flotation re-agents.

Pyrites:—Tonnage tests are being made on the concentration and separation of pyrites ores from the Eustis mine, Queec.

Asbestos:—Some preliminary work has already been done and it is proposed to continue an investigation of the wet separation of asbestos fibre from the rock.

UNITED STATES FUTURE MARKET FOR OUR WHEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

appears to be of little more than local significance. In a comparatively short period of time I believe we shall be forced to make the same fateful choice which confronted Britain last century and which resulted in the repeal of the Corn Laws. Shall we have free trade in farm products with the resulting advantage of cheap food as a basis for further industrialization of our national life but at the expense of subordinating our agriculture still further to our industry, or shall we give sufficient protection to agriculture to insure at least the maintenance of its present relative position in our economic policy? The answer to these questions will be fateful to the stability and future of the Republic."

Free Trade in Farm Products

Professor Gray did not attempt to answer, but the confession by a high official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that before 20 years elapse his country will be faced with a land scarcity and will be compelled either to cease industrial expansion or pursue, like Britain, a policy of complete free trade in foodstuffs, is of great significance for Canada. Time is undoubtedly on her side in the matter of economic policy but some of the years intervening till Professor Gray's prophecy is realized will be difficult. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the great financial and industrial interests of the U. S. will insist upon free trade in farm products rather than face industrial stagnation. Then Canada will face real prosperity.

He began with a historical survey of the situation, showing how in the five-year period 1899-1903 the acreage in the U. S. devoted to export production was increasing, how the next five-year period showed a decrease and how this was continued during the period 1909-13. It was this decade of falling export acreage which induced the late J. J. Hill to prophesy that at no distant time the United States would be faced with an agricultural deficit. Then came the war with the double incentive of rising prices and patriotic appeal, followed for two years after the Armistice by the continuance of price levels of the war period. As a result of these stimuli, the average crop acreage devoted to export production from 1919-21 was 46 per cent. larger than for the period 1909-13. In this period there was actually a decrease in the export acreage of cotton but the export acreage of cereals increased about 200 per cent.

Professor Gray then turned to consider the causes of the present price depression in farm products. When exports to Europe began to tumble in value in 1920 and prices rocketed downward, the explanation was found in the diminution of Europe's purchasing power, the exchange situation and chaotic credit conditions, and the clamor for remedies produced the revival of the War Finance Corporation with its doses of export credits. Careful analysis of the situation pointed out that the exports of farm products had not shown any serious decrease in quantity and that export decline as measured in values was an effect rather than a cause of lower prices. In recognition of this fact, the popular attitude in the U. S. has gradually changed and attention has begun to centre upon what Professor Gray described as the "unwieldy export surplus" which is credited with being responsible for agrarian depression because the low export price at which it has to be sold keeps domestic prices down.

The World Situation

Professor Gray then turned to examine the world situation, where the real explanation of the problem lies. The war had eliminated Russia and the Balkans as large exporters of the bread grains, but the gap had been filled by large increases in the exports of the U. S., Canada, the Argentine and Australia. The International Institute of Agriculture estimates that the average area of the five main cereals in the 1919-21 period was about 4 per cent. higher than the average for the 1909-13 period and the same as during the war years when good prices prevailed.

Reduction in demand is, according to Professor Gray, the chief factor in the decline of cereal prices. It was the policy of all the European nations to keep down their imports, which would have been impossible if the pre-war consumption rate of cereals had been maintained, but the main factor has been a reduced ability in Europe among large classes to purchase as large a supply of cereals as formerly at a normal level of value. Britain has since 1921 had approximately 1½ million men out of work. In other countries strikes and industrial troubles have been frequent, fluctuations in prices and exchange have crippled business, and in many regions of Europe malnutrition has reduced the level of productiveness; not only has the national income of Europe been greatly reduced, but the drastic redistribution of income which extreme inflation has caused in many countries has enriched a few people while impoverishing the middle classes and not benefiting the workers. Conditions have steadily grown worse and the credit position which was in 1919 and 1920 bolstered by American loans is now as bad as possible. In addition, closer milling of grain is being practised and consumers have become accustomed to such substitutes as potato flour; unless the European situation is cured these changed habits of consumption will continue and permanently modify the demand for imported cereals. Professor Gray also criticized the new American tariff because by hampering the flow of goods to the United States it must lessen the outflow of cereal exports. Other adverse factors were the controversies over reparations, the uncertainties about the debts problem, increased military expenditures which prevented taxation cuts and intensified national uneasiness.

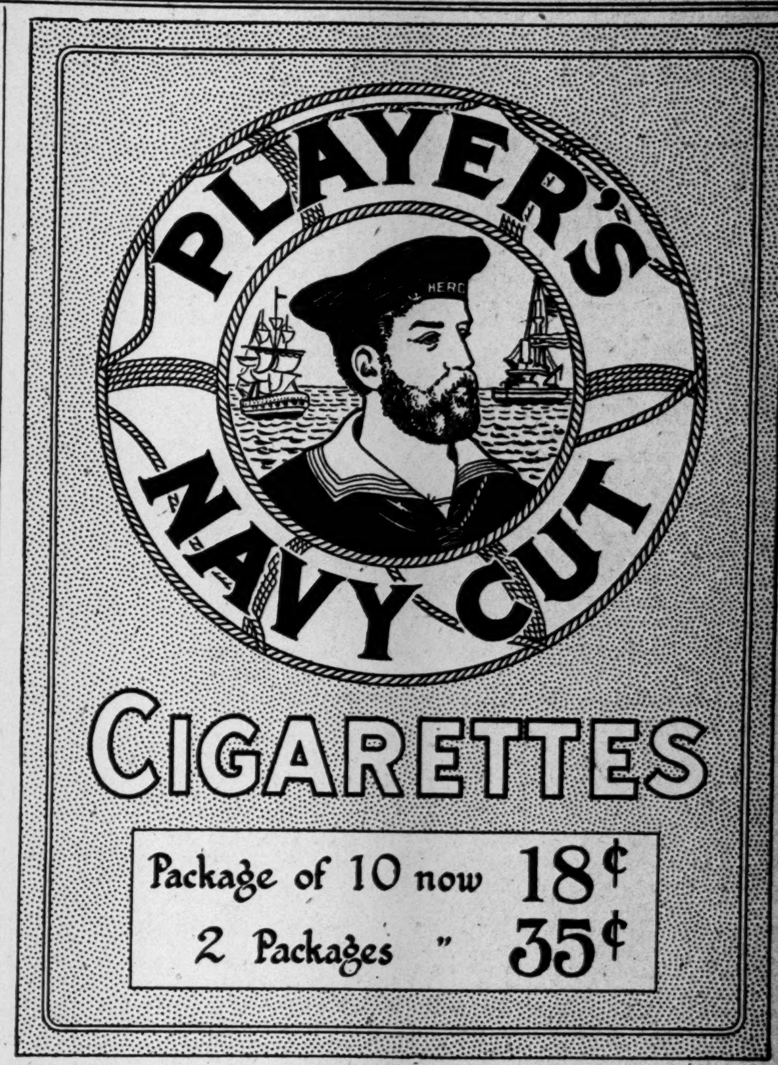
Recovery in Europe

Over and above these influences the gradual recovery of European agriculture which was now visible tended to darken the outlook for the restoration of cereal prices to a normal level. France will this year produce enough wheat for her domestic consumption; Hungary and the Balkan countries have good crops, and Russia threatens to renew her contributions to Europe's larder. Coincident with a diminution of European peoples to purchase from the United States comes an increase in their home production. Professor Gray foresees these developments will continue and holds that they will mean several years of radical readjustment in American agriculture. He discussed some of the possibilities in this connection and advocated a contraction of the cereal acreage in the semi-arid West although admitting that the process would entail great loss and hardship and would of necessity be slow. Then he proceeded to discuss the prospects of relief for the grain grower through an increase of population. By his estimate, which allowed for an increase of a million per annum in the population of the U. S., it will require from 14 to 19 years, according to the flow of immigration, to reduce wheat exports to the level of 1909-13. By devoting some wheat lands to other kinds of cereals the period of surplus production would be materially shortened. The continuance of the present exodus of farm workers to the cities would also play some part in the readjustment of supply. His conclusion, however, was that the present crop acreage of the U. S. was excessive and some temporary reduction in the total cereal acreage was advisable.

Looking to Future

One hopeful possibility was the increase of world population. Taking a line from various authorities like Prof. Knibbs, of Australia, the speaker presaged an average increase of 20 millions per annum in world population; many of this increment would not eat grain but it meant a rapid increase in the number of consumers, which might slowly influence prices. For the United States he forecast a population of 150 millions about the middle of this century and thereafter he came to the real core of his lecture, the relation of that growth of population to land supply.

The decrease in per capita cereal acreage which had been shown had not been due to lack of surface available for crops because deforestation had been throwing land out of use more rapidly than it could be put under crops. There were estimated to be in the U. S. 300 million acres of raw land which were physically capable of being employed for crop expansion, but the truth was that most of these lands were either of inferior quality or required heavy expenditure for draining, clearing or irrigation. It had been found much more profitable to apply intensive farming methods on good lands even at the expense of acreage reduction than to utilize less desirable lands for cereal crops. He demonstrated also that timber requirements which would force a vigorous and comprehensive policy of reforestation would prevent the utilization of forest areas for pasture lands, and if crop areas had to be increased it would be at the expense of lands now used for pasture. The prospective scarcity of forest land, which has temporarily been obscured by the fact that a stored crop was still being used, indicated that in a short time there would be acute competition between crops, grazing and forests for the less valuable lands of the U. S., and in many regions forests would win the day because they were more suitable. In short, he foretold a scarcity of land in the U. S. by the middle of the century. Relief from this pressure could, in his view, be found in four directions.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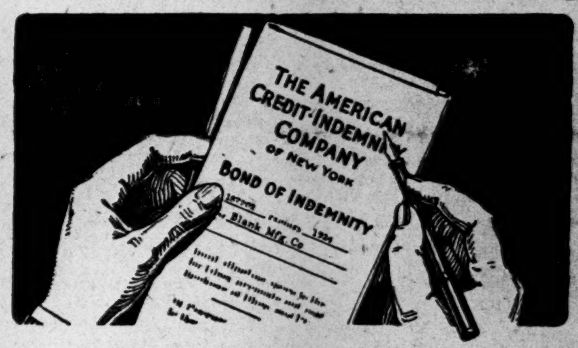
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MINING NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

PREDICTS OUTPUT OF GOLD WILL BE HIGHER THIS YEAR

Production for First Half of Year Fell Behind 1922

The gold production of Northern Ontario for the first half of the present year was worth $8,651,903, according to figures compiled by W. R. Rogers, statistician of the Ontario Department of Mines. This rate of production would not bring the 1923 total up to 1922 full total but, like the last half of last year, the final six months of 1923 are expected to soar to new levels. In fact, the last six months of this year are expected to reach a mark that will take the year's total to new high levels. July is an example of this, the production for that month reaching a new high.

The department report points out that for the corresponding period in 1922 the output was 476,338 ounces of gold and 76,405 ounces of silver worth $9,899,193. The decrease was due to an acute shortage of hydro-electric power during the first four months of the year. This situation has been remedied by the completion of additional power plants on the Mattagami and Montreal rivers, while other hydro-electric plants to serve Ontario's gold mines are now under construction on the Quinze and Abitibi rivers. With ample power available, increased milling capacity at both Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, and the addition of new producers, it is expected that production of gold in Ontario for the full year 1923 will be considerably in excess of the 1922 output of one million ounces.

The figures are:

	1st Quarter 1923	Half-year 1923	Total 1922
PORCUPINE			
Clifton	$ 2,521	$ 2,544	$ 1,644
Dome	1,023,050	1,968,774	4,178,936
Hollinger	2,210,770	4,276,249	12,274,114
McIntyre	481,064	996,514	2,137,372
Total	3,717,405	......	......
Silver	19,902	......	......
	$3,737,307	$7,244,081	$18,592,087
KIRKLAND			
K. L. Prop.	$ 11,984	$ 12,174	$ 97,481
K. L. Gold	70,384	150,041	224,396
L. Shore	126,859	299,003	471.340
T. Hughes	265,582	560,445	596,495
W. Harg.	177,766	381,210	762,752
Ont. Kirk.	......	......	......
	$ 652,575	$1,402,873	$ 2,162,547
Nickel copper	......	6,949	......
Total	$4,389,882	$8,651,903	$20,754,634

Big Outcrop on Claims of United Mineral Lands

United Mineral Lands, a large Boston enterprise which met with a great amount of success in the operation of the Crystal Copper Co., of Butte, and which includes some of the leading men in Massachusetts, is pushing ahead plans for a large operation in Deloro. Its holdings are east of the south claim of the Paymaster, also controlled by the same people, and total about 200 acres. What is declared to be the largest outcrop of the camp has been found on this property. It shows a width of six feet and is 202 feet long and channel samples show a good grade of commercial ore. Diamond drilling has been completed on this to a depth of 1,000 feet and the cores show a great deal of free gold.

Those in charge have expressed the opinion that the body is the same as has been found by drilling on the Paymaster and also on the Ankerite of the North American Gold Corporation. This would indicate that it has a length of a mile at least.

United Minerals is well financed. There is $500,000 in the treasury, sufficient, it is believed, to develop the property and erect a 1,000-ton mill. E. H. Walker, Boston, is the head of the company.

New Mines Minister Promises To Encourage New Capital

Reduction of tax on nickel profits to level of others.

Intensive geological effort.

More mining railways and roads.

Aid in securing new capital.

Revision of forfeiture clause relating to mining claims.

The above are some of the changes to be expected from Hon. Chas. McCrea, Ontario's new minister of mines.

The new minister revealed these ideas in an address to the touring members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. It is true that he spoke rather in general terms. The reason for this is that he has not the complete details of his new mining policy worked out.

Not a little encouragement is contained in his brief address. However, principal interest relates to his remarks about capital. Stress was laid on the efforts being made to interest outside capital, and that it will be made clear that outside capital may come in and feel that it is equitably treated. He said Ontario mines were on the verge of the greatest expansion industry has ever known. The minister declared it to be his intention to make known by publicity the opportunities the mining area presents to capital.

Mr. McCrea stated that it was the intention to intensify the work of the geologists in the service of the department and emphasized a general policy of building roads, blasting trails for prospectors; building railways where discoveries justify, and to assist prospectors in every way and to see that laws protecting workers are enforced.

Regarding nickel taxation he said: "Our mining tax is a tax on profits and this affects all branches of the mining industry with one exception. This exception is the nickel industry, which pays a higher rate, and I cannot see any reason why any one branch of the industry should be discriminated against."

Mining Commissioner Godson referred to the forfeiture clause of the Mining Act that has been subject of so much complaint and intimated that a slight revision may be expected at the next session of the Legislature.

HOLLY SHOULD CLIP NICKEL HERE AND THERE

While general fixed charges on a mine are never lowered no matter the tonnage, it is to be expected that Hollinger will be able to reduce many per ton charges as the output goes up. This will be done by clipping a nickel here and there. Hollinger's charges must remain up fairly well, however, due to the nature of the ore body. It is scattered and development is always going to be costly.

Kootenay Enjoying Best Year in Some Time: Production Up

Some Promising New Properties are Developing—Capital from Abroad Cautious but is Moving In—New Shipper

By JAMES L. LARKIN.

NELSON.—Higher prices for metals; the creation of a copper bounty by the Dominion Government last session; new methods of treating lower grade or and a slow, though steady response by outside capital to its opportunities, are making this year in the Kootenay mining district the best for at least five years. Mines possessing what may be termed medium grade ore, which had been closed when the prices of metals slumped way down and made operation unprofitable, have been reopened; new claims are being worked and a number of the leading mines are producing and disclosing far greater values than had been expected. Among the latter may be cited the Silversmith, declared by Hon. Wm. Sloan, Provincial Minister of Mines, to be one of the greatest silver-lead-zinc properties in the world. The annual report of this company, as at the end of May this year, showed that despite the fact that it had borne the expense of installing a mill, a Diesel engine as an auxiliary power plant; filter; settling tanks and heating plant, it had a profit of $254,366 for the year, during which it produced 5,222 tons of silver lead ore and 2,578 tons of silver-zinc concentrates. It paid dividends for the year totalling $125,000.

Detroiters Involved

Another outstanding mine is the Florence silver-lead at Ainsworth, 30 miles from Dawson. This company was recently reorganized, a large interest being taken by a syndicate of Detroit bankers. The sum of $450.000 was set aside for development. The property has been badly handicapped for power during low water periods. As a result, an agreement has been concluded with the city of Nelson whereby abundant electric power is to be supplied from the civic plant, the company building a line 12 miles long to connect with the civic line at Balfour. It will be ready at the end of September. Within the past two months, the Florence has disclosed two remarkably rich bodies of ore and promises to become one of the world's greatest producers.

The smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail which last year showed a profit of $1,467,528 has enlarged its operations and though in actual tonnage its receipts of ore this year are some 32.000 tons higher than last year, figures in this connection are somewhat deceptive as the ore this year contains a larger proportion of higher grade and more of the shipments are of concentrates. Shipments to the middle of July this year totalled 258,000 tons.

With the announcement of the copper bounty, the large copper refining plant of the company, which had cost $250,000 and had never produced a pound of copper, was promptly opened and is making preparations for the receipt of ore from the reopened copper mines at Allenby.

The year has been marked by no labor disturbances nor are there the least indications of any occurring. The miners of the whole Slocan district, early in April, signed an agreement whereby a wage scale which had been in effect since 1920 was renewed at the old scale for all classes. In this schedule the wage for a miner for an eight hour day is $5. The lowest rate is for common labor, $4.50 a day. A separate agreement, along the same lines, was effected by the Silversmith mine at Sandon at the same time.

Capital from abroad, though cautious, is being attracted largely through the improved mining legislation of the province. William Watson of London, England, a well known mining engineer, has been sent by a financial syndicate in London to report on some properties in the Ymir district now much in the limelight through the opening through it of the new Nelson-Spokane highway. Watson's report to London has been highly favorable and in addition he has issued a report covering all the properties in the Ymir district and strongly urging investors to investigate its opportunities.

Among recent additions to the steady shippers of the Kootenay to the Trail smelters are the Iron Mask of Kamloops, the Wonderful of Sandon, the Anna of Slocan and the Cork-Province of Kaslo.

Half million shares of Hunton-Kirkland are being offered shareholders at 15 cents, on a basis of one new for every five old. The funds are wanted for development. The stock is now selling slightly above seven cents.

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Trading in this issue on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, and the Montreal Mining Exchange, Montreal, started on Monday, August. 13.

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Labrador Admits "Yes, We Have No Bonanzas"

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Warnings to investors against participation in Labrador gold schemes are now being justified by reliable reports from the "goldfield" on the bleak Eastern coast. Sir Richard Squires was in Montreal this week and said that no exciting finds had been reported by prospectors who went in this summer. From St. John's comes word that a party of prospectors are back, much disgruntled and disappointed. One man said that there was not enough gold in Labrador to crown a tooth.

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MEXICO WILL AID MINES IN SELLING SILVER PRODUCED

Will Have Commission That Will Combat New York Control

Silver prices have ruled fairly steady at New York and San Francisco despite a somewhat easier tendency in London and against a modified volume in the foreign trade of India. Buying has been chiefly by the short interest and "routine" operations on the part of Chinese banks.

A large New York house says the immediate trend would appear to be for slightly lower prices, although this is not indicated in quotations on "futures." Bids of 63 cents for November delivery against 63⅛, current, failed to bring out any large amounts.

A likely highly important development in the silver situation is the announcement that the Mexican Government is preparing to organize a silver commission. According to the Associated Press, "it will be the object of the commission to help the silver producers, freeing them from the control of New York buyers who, through loans, it is declared, are able to force them to sell their silver under its market value. Besides granting loans to the producers, the commission, which will be capitalized at 5,000,000 pesos, will encourage silver production and attempt to stabilize the market. It will be composed of two bankers, two miners and two representatives of the Minister of Finance."

Recently the Mexican financial department suggested to banks there that reserves should be constituted largely of metallic coins, mostly silver. This move was inspired, it was said, by the action of certain banks that had been discounting silver and that were known to be short. The statement quoted above is doubtless incorrect relative to loans by New York banks.

Any attempt to control silver prices in Mexico would tend to establish much higher world prices, since one-half of total world production comes from that country. Production this year will probably exceed 80,000,000 ounces.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending August 21st.

	High	Low	Close	Sales
Atlas	5⅞	5¼	5½	12900
Argonaut	75	71	75	14600
Baldwin	6	5	6	68000
Beatty	12½	9	9½	86500
Beaver	31½	29	29½	15500
Bidgood	8⅛	6⅞	7⅝	32500
Boston Creek	15	—	15	600
Buckingham	9½	9	8	1000
Chap't Hughes	6½	—	6	1200
Coniagas	2.25	2.10	2.25	450
C'ns. Sm'lters	27¼	26½	26¾	530
C'ns. W. Dome	23½	21½	23	75000
Clifton	17¼	16	16½	28000
Col. Kirkland	11	—	10	2000
Cr'wn Reserve	57½	48	52	31400
Davidson E. Rights	5¾	5½	5	10000
Dome Mines	35.00	34.25	34.45	1455
D'me Kirkl'nd.	1¾	—	1¾	1000
Gold Reef	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	24000
Goldale	53	49	48	9000
Hattie	20½	8	11	528800
Hollinger	12.00	11.70	11.80	4105
Hunton	8	7	7½	17000
Keora	9½	9	9½	9000
Keeley	1.88	1.83	1.88	5600
Kerr Lake	3	—	3	300
Kirkl'nd L'ke.	33¾	—	33¾	3500
La Rose	31	—	30	1200
Lake Shore	3.35	3.20	3.25	8500
Lorrain	20½	17¼	18	56500
McIntyre	17.15	16.55	16.85	1375
McKinley Darr.	15	13¼	14	15500
Mining Corp.	2.50	2.45	2.40	5500
Moneta	18¾	—	18	3800
Newray	43½	41½	42½	31250
Nipissing	5.75	5.50	5.60	690
Petrol	16⅜	15¼	16¾	1175
Peterson L'ke	10	9½	9¾	7000
Porc. Crown	10	9	9½	4600
Porc. Tisdale	2½	2	2¼	4500
Prest'n E. D'me	10⅝	10¼	10½	13500
Teck Hugh's	1.07	1.02	1.07	23700
Timiskaming	36½	36	36½	4000
Thomp. Krist	4¼	—	3½	600
Vickers	35	32	30	29000
Vipond C'ns.	60	55½	57	19000
Wakenda	5¾	5	5½	14500
Wasapika	6	5½	5½	20000
West Tree	9	7½	8¼	16600
Wettlaufer	7	—	7	2000

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By
Irving J. Isbell

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NEWS OF THE BANKS AND BANKING

WOULD CUT THE DIVIDENDS AND RAISE SALARIES

Branch Manager Argues That This is Custom in Business

That the banks should look for some other method of reducing expenses during business depressions than cutting salaries is the suggestion of the Manitoba branch manager who sends the following contribution to the discussion of the salary question. He advances some constructive ideas as to how income might be increased or services which do not show a profit discontinued.—J.W.T.

As a reply to "How can the Banks increase salaries" I would mention the following four points:

1.—Increased efficiency through satisfied and ambitious officers and by weeding out the unproductive members.

2.—A large saving by avoiding the constant turnover of staff.

3.—Too many officials in a supervising capacity and old fashioned systems.

4.—Reduction of dividends when necessary.

In my personal experience I have been engaged as an inspecting officer, as well as in branch work, and for this reason I have probably had a better opportunity than many others to observe staff conditions and I can truthfully say I was never at a branch at which I did not receive complaints from some of the staff—managers down to juniors. I think anyone will concede that a disgruntled officer, no matter how sincere and loyal, is not as efficient as he would be if contented, and a full staff of satisfied men would possibly permit of a saving of one clerk in a medium sized office.

In a recent newspaper article I noted with interest the opinion of Mr. Henry Ford on the question of staff turnover, and from accurate statistics he found it was an expensive way to handle employees and, with his present large business, an impossible proposition. It is not difficult to grasp this fact, as one can readily realize the time required to train others is directly unproductive and, if there is a more or less constant turnover of inexperienced men, a large amount of time is lost by officers whose time is more valuable. The question of losses sustained by the banks through errors of inexperienced, though possibly capable, clerks is another feature which deserves consideration.

In the majority of banks, as in government offices, the amount of red tape and officers in supervising capacities, is much larger than required from an efficiency standpoint. The old fashioned ideas in some banks as to the use of labor saving books is an example of a direct loss, as the time consumed in handling bound books—with numerous filled pages—is immense, and the American banks, with efficiency experts, and the most up-to-date systems, are constantly looking for new ideas which will conserve time in handling their business. In most banks, owing to the large staff in head office, there is too much correspondence about trifling matters, and this would not be the case if those writing the letters did not, frequently, require to make work to keep themselves busy. In addition there are too many statements, returns, etc., required and a number of which give the same information and are not given more than a passing glance by the higher officials.

The question of why bank stocks are in a preferred class is one I cannot answer, yet it is an indisputable fact that they are in this favored position. If general business conditions are not good the bank's staff are advised that for this reason it will be impossible to grant increases and sometimes it is necessary to reduce allowances. In all other stock companies it is customary for the directors to consider the financial statement and profits of the company and then decide as to the dividend rate, if any, they can declare and, particularly during the past eight years, a large percentage have reduced or suspended the dividend. The banks business and profits do not fluctuate as in a mercantile business, but if the operating results are such as to require curtailment, why should not the shareholders—the directors being the largest ones—accept at least a portion of the reduction?

DOMINION AT REGINA

The new Merchants' Bank building, unoccupied for more than a year, will be used for Regina headquarters of the Dominion Bank of Canada, commencing August 25. Preparations are already being made to move the books and equipment from the present quarters on the corner of Scarth and South Railway streets.

The Dominion Bank has secured a five-year lease on the building and intend to occupy the greater part of the ground floor. They will also use the vaults in the basement and intend to add a safety deposit department to their business.

The new Merchants' Bank building, located on Eleventh avenue, between Scarth and Cornwall streets, is one of the largest bank buildings in Western Canada, and is the most completely equipped bank building west of Winnipeg.

DINNER TO UNION MANAGER

A number of his friends held a complimentary dinner at the Country Club, Ottawa, in honor of Guy H. Orde, manager of the Union Bank of Canada, who will leave shortly to take up residence in Winnipeg. Sir Henry Drayton, former Minister of Finance, presided in the absence of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding.

MARITIME CONFERENCE

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN.—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, held a conference of bank executives at Moncton, N. B. A full strength representation was reported. The objective of the conference has not been disclosed but the inference is that Maritime matters were the vital subjects of discussion.

Sir Frederick chose Moncton for two reasons. In the first place, Moncton occupies a very central position in the maritime provinces. In the second place, Sir Frederick has a romantic leaning toward Moncton in view of the fact that he was born and reared in that city.

STATUS OF "HOME" STAFF

For the time being there is no change in the status of the members of the staff of the Home Bank. Technically the bank continues to function while the curator makes his investigations; nothing, however, is being paid out.

BANKER JOINS FINANCIAL SERVICE

Walter J. Lucas, who has been stationed in the accountants' department of the main Montreal office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has joined Financial Service, Limited, as sales manager and will be in charge of news liason with the banking institutions, financial houses and corporations whose securities are offered to the public, as well as directing the selling organization of the company.

Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High	Low	Last Year High	Last Year Low
Aug. 16 . .	2 5-16	2 5-16	1-8	1-16
Aug. 17 . .	2 11-32	2 9-13	5-32	1-8
Aug. 18 . .	2 5-16	2 5-16	3-16	5-32
Aug. 20 . .	2 5-16	2 21-64	1-8	1-8
Aug. 21 . .	2 21-64	2 5-16	1-8	3-32
Aug. 22 . .	2 11-32	2 5-16	1-8	1-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
Aug. 16	4.56⅝	5.55	4.30
Aug. 17	4.55¾	5.50½	4.29
Aug. 18	4.55⅜	5.52½	4.29
Aug. 20	4.54 9-16	5.55¼	4.29½
Aug. 21	4.55	5.68	4.32
Aug. 22	4.54⅞	5.71	4.40

Weekly Bank Clearings

EASTERN BANK CLEARINGS

	Week ending Aug. 16	Increase over '22	P.C.
Toronto	$102,298,704	$18,207,326	21.6
Montreal	93,137,760	8,266,532	9.7
Ottawa	6,551,702	641,261	10.8
Quebec	5,575,682	798,217	16.7
Hamilton	5,377,168	*185,452	3.3
Windsor	3,716,101	*62,383	1.6
Halifax	2,812,298	216,583	8.3
London	2,772,144	507,097	22.4
St. John	2,678,192	*423,767	13.6
Kitchener	1,045,170	132,904	14.5
Brantford	1,005,216	67,622	7.2
Moncton	764,056	*363,815	32.2
Sherbrooke	727,445	*277,443	27.6
Peterboro'	724,335	187,433	34.9
Kingston	695,658	148,137	27.1
Total	$229,881,631	$27,860,252	13.5

WESTERN BANK CLEARINGS

	Week ending Aug. 16	Increase over '22	P.C.
Winnipeg	$33,380,251	$344,531	1.0
Vancouver	14,345,063	1,385,205	10.6
Edmonton	3,652,844	*644,925	15.4
Regina	3,267,989	*69,866	2.1
Victoria	2,153,546	195,967	10.0
Saskatoon	1,494,874	*144,244	8.8
Moose Jaw	1,289,975	302,769	30.6
Fort William	827,119	132,210	19.0
Lethbridge	677,462	181,764	36.7
Brandon	580,510	*57,788	9.0
Pr. Albert	310,687	10,518	3.5
Medicine Hat	282,552	25,544	9.9
Total	$62,262,872	$1,641,685	2.7
Eastern total	$229,881,631	$27,860,252	13.5
Grand total	$292,144,503	$29,501,937	11.2

*—Decrease.

WHY NOT COLLEGE MEN FOR BANKING JOBS IN CANADA?

No Place for Them in Present Scheme of Things

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—"There is not enough elasticity in the system of engaging and promoting men in the banks," says a Montreal bond dealer, who started life as a junior in a Canadian bank at $10 a month but left the banking service when he felt that advancement would be too slow for him. When he quit he was virtually private secretary to the general manager of his bank, but was drawing only $25 a month. This of course was some years ago, but he was able to get a similar post in New York City at $125 a month. This bond man has many friends in the banks and like all ex-bankers, follows his former profession with great interest.

"As the system stands to-day about the only way a man can get in a bank is to start in as a junior. This is an excellent method of entrance for the lad of sixteen to eighteen who is just out of high school or business college. Starting as a junior he learns the whole banking system from the bottom up and there is no limit to the heights to which he can climb. Most of the general managers and high officials of Canadian banks started in as junior clerks, becoming successively collection clerks, savings ledger keepers, current ledger keepers, accountants, managers of small branches, managers of larger branches and right on up the list.

No Place for College Man

"But such a system will never attract the trained man. We have college men coming into the bond business now; men who have been trained in such courses as the commerce and finance division of the University of Toronto, or who have graduated in law at McGill or Osgoode Hall. They start in rather unimportant positions but because we know they have the training to become important men in a very short time we pay them from $100 to $150 a month to start. They may not be worth it the first few months but they are earning that much very soon and within two or three years they are in a position to earn good salaries, get married and take their place with the rest of the men in this business; even play golf and own a motor car.

"This young blood is re-making the bond business. The college education and broad thinking powers of these young men are giving investment banking a tone that it would never get from 'practical' men only; men who have started in bond houses in humble positions and plugged along until the boss let them get out and sell a bond to some small customer by way of a start for bigger things.

Could Apply to the Banks

"That has been the experience of the bond business. But under the present system in the banks there is no chance for the college man or the man of legal or financial training, to start in banking unless he is ready to start as a junior. And the average young man of 22 or 23, who is through college, will not do anything of the kind. He won't work alongside of fellows of 17, licking stamps in a city branch or posting 'bills' in a country branch unless he is assured that it is only a short preliminary. In the bank being a junior or a worker at a small ledger is not a short preliminary job. Each man takes his turn and merit does not always count for much; it is like a private soldier trying to work up to a captaincy. The trained man won't tackle it when business and other branches of finance offer him really big opportunities to get ahead so much more quickly.

Two Ladders to Climb

"Now here is my suggestion. Let the banks establish a rather free arrangement for two lines of promotion. One would be for the juniors who start in at the bottom when in their 'first longers' stage and who will work up to the top through the ordinary series of ladders now provided. The only change here is to make it possible for the good ones to climb more quickly than the weaker ones. And then start a second channel of promotion, establishing posts for the trained men who can start further up the ladder and be given minor tasks to do, only for a few months until they get a grasp of things. Then let them study intensively. One man might study the packing industry; another textiles; a third advertising and the getting of new business; a fourth the real estate business. After a while each young man could take a responsible position as assistant, let us say, to the assistant general manager who specializes in the bank's pulp and paper accounts; another as secretary or assistant to the vice-president or assistant general manager in charge of the bank's new business and advertising; a third could make himself useful in another department where specialized study and training was needed.

"Some such system is in force in a number of American banks. I was in New York recently and went to a big bank to have a discussion on the paper industry in Canada. I was referred to a vice-president who had that industry and the bank's clients in that industry under his study and care. He talked with me for a while and then put me in charge of one of his assistants, a young man who had a private office up on the sixth floor where he did nothing but study the pulp and paper industry, and its direct relation to the bank's accounts and general business. He was a specialist but only one of numerous similar specialists in the bank.

Not Done in Canada

"The Canadian banking system offers no opportunity for the development of such a valuable official. It turns out practical bankers but recent experience seems to suggest that practical banking experience will not cover every emergency. It merely turns out general managers and superintendents who are physically incapable of handling every big problem that confronts them. It means that their lives, instead of being filled with comfort and peace of mind, are endless grinds of worry and work. Sometimes the effort to keep a grasp on everything that is going on is too big and the banks and the public, as well as the officials themselves, suffer."

Record of Canadian Bank Failures

Twenty-seven direct failures have occurred in Canadian banking circles since Confederation in 1867, as follows:

1868—Commercial, St. John, N.B.

1871—Exchange, Bank of Canada, Montreal.

1873—Acadia, Liverpool, N.S.; Banque de St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, P. Q.

1877—Metropolitan, Montreal.

1873—Mechanics, Montreal; Consolidated, Montreal; Liverpool, Liverpool, N.S.

1880—Stadacona, Quebec.

1883—Exchange, Montreal.

1887—Maritime, St. John, N.B.; Central, Toronto; Pictou, Pictou, N.S.; London, London, Ontario.

1888—Federal, Toronto.

1891—Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

1893—Commercial of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

1895—Ville Marie, Montreal; Banque du Peuple, Montreal; Banque St. Jean, Quebec.

1906—Ontario, Toronto.

1907—Sovereign, Toronto.

1910—St. Stephen, N.B.

1911—Farmers Bank, Toronto.

1913—Bank of Vancouver, Vancouver, British Columbia.

1914—J. C. Dale Bank, Madoc, Ontario.

1923—Home Bank, Toronto.

Amalgamations

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Gore Bank, 1870; Bank of British Columbia, 1901; Halifax Banking Company, 1903; Merchants Bank of P.E.I., 1906; Eastern Townships Bank, 1912.

Bank of Montreal.—Bank of Yarmouth, 1903; People's Bank of Halifax, 1905; People's Bank of New Brunswick, 1907; Bank of B.N.A., 1918; Merchants Bank, 1921.

Bank of Nova Scotia—Union Bank of P.E.I., 1883; Bank of New Brunswick, 1912; Metropolitan Bank, 1914; Bank of Ottawa, 1919.

Royal Bank of Canada.—Union Bank of Halifax, 1910; Traders Bank, 1912; Quebec Bank, 1917; Northern Crown Bank, 1918.

Standard Bank of Canada.— St. Lawrence Bank, 1875; Western Bank, 1909.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—Niagara District Bank, 1875.

Northern Bank.—Crown Bank under name of Northern Crown Bank, 1908.

Union Bank of Canada.—United Empire Bank, 1911.

Provinciale Bank.—La Banque Jacques Cartier, 1900.

Union Bank of Halifax.—Commercial Bank of Windsor.

The assets and liabilities and the dividends paid by the various banks which have failed in Canada since 1867 up to 1917 are as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities	Dividends Paid Noteholders	Dividends Depositors
Commercial of N.B.	$ 1,222,454	$ 671,420	In full	In full
Acadia	213,346	106,914	......	50 p.c.
Metropolitan	779,225	293,379	In full	In full
Mechanics	721,155	547,238	57½ p.c.	57½ p.c.
Consolidated	3,077,202	1,794,249	In full	In full
Liverpool	207,877	136,480	In full	96 p.c.
Stadacona	1,335,675	341,550	In full	In full
Exchange	3,335,907	3,431,935	In full	66½ p.c.
Maritime	1,825,993	1,409,482	In full	11 p.c.
Pictou	277,017	74,364	In full	In full
Bank of London	1,132,108	838,339	In full	In full
Central	3,231,518	2,631,378	In full	99 p.c.
Federal	4,869,133	3,449,499	In full	In full
Bank of P. E. I.	953,244	752,242	59 p.c.	59 p.c.
Commercial of Manitoba	1,961,151	1,341,251	In full	In full
Banque Ville Marie	1,770,955	1,951,346	In full	17½ p.c.
Bank du Peuple	8,663,308	6,820,460	In full	75 p.c.
Yarmouth	820,143	479,323	In full	In full
Ontario	17,432,177	15,229,685	In full	In full
Sovereign	18,594,357	15,544,534	In full	In full
Bank Ste. Jean	967,876	614,491	In full	......
Banque Ste. Hyacinthe	1,580,097	1,182,362	In full	90 p.c.
St. Stephen's	818,271	549,830	In full	In full
Farmers	2,000,000	2,436,263	......	......
Bank of Vancouver	1,120,862	725,721	In course of l'q'd'n	

A Former Londoner Now Heads Big Bank

LONDON ADVERTISER.

Many old boys will remember Archie Kaines, who used to work for the Bank of Commerce here 40 years ago.

Mr. Kaines returned to London last week for the first time in ten years to renew old intimacies. And in swopping reminiscences, few of those old acquaintances knew he is to-day one of the foremost financial executives of the continent.

Archie Kaines was a clerk in the Bank of Commerce, when that institution stood on the site now occupied by the Dominion Bank. For years he attended school in this city. After working with the Bank of Commerce for a few years, he was transferred to Montreal as assistant manager.

Now Mr. Kaines is president of the Federal International Banking Company of the United States, one of the strongest financial houses in that country.

During his visit to London he stayed at the Tecumseh House and Saturday afternoon departed for Port Stanley, which he has not seen for years.

Mr. Kaines' rise in the world of finance is one of the business romances of America. Recognized by all his employers as a young man of extraordinary initiative, his jump to the position of one of the continent's banking moguls was meteoric. From Montreal he went to San Francisco. Then he got a job as clearing house examiner in California. Later he became associated with the Federal Reserve Bank, becoming governor. Ultimately he was appointed to the highest office in the Federal International Banking Company.

New Orleans is Mr. Kaines' adopted home. Although he has been across the border for the greater part of his life, he told friends his visit to London was one of the most enjoyable events of his life. While here he met R. T. Brymner, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, whom he had known 25 years ago, and many other old friends.

Staff Gossip

J. W. Simpson, manager of the Bank of Toronto, left Wednesday to spend a couple of weeks with Mrs. Simpson and son who are spending six weeks holidays at Meaford and Owen Sound.—Sarnia Observer.

* * * *

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has closed its branch at Viking and transferred the business to the Innisfree branch. During the work of checking and turning over the business R. Christy, late manager at Viking will be attached to the staff here.—Saskatoon Star.

* * * *

C. W. Hartman, banker of Clarksburg, Ont., arrived Friday night and after a short visit at the home of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rorke, continued on his way out to Alberta to attend to some business there en route to Vancouver where he expects to take an extended holiday.—Dodsland, Sask., Star.

* * * *

Raymond McHarg, who has been transferred to the Ayer's Cliff branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left to assume his new duties on Sunday last. George West, Howick, has been apointed to the Bedford branch.—St.. Johns, Que., News.

A number of the friends of E. C. McClelland, who has for five years presided over the destinies of the Dominion Bank at this point, gathered on Saturday last and conducted their guest up the lake for a farewell picnic. They all report having a most enjoyable time. Mr. Huffman on behalf of the friends presented Mr. McClelland with a gold headed cane and a leather travelling bag.—Fort Francis, Ont., Times.

* * * *

E. G. Matthews, the former popular manager of the Sterling Bank at Port Burwell, held a sale of his household goods on Saturday preparatory to moving to his new home in Toronto where he will be employed as staff manager, by the bank, in the future. His large number of Tillsonburg friends are very sorry to see him leave this district but are congratulating him on his splendid advanced position.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

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THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, AUGUST 24, 1923

Edited for the thinkers of the nation—those people who analyze correctly and draw proper conclusions and who are responsible for the Nation's sound thought on matters political and economic.

MINING OPPORTUNITIES ABOUND

CANADA'S potential mineral wealth offers excellent opportunities to capital carefully invested and properly expended. Minerals abound in practically all provinces and especially in those through which the pre-Cambrian shield passes.

The vast undeveloped Northland fairly bristles with deposits of gold, silver, nickel, iron and other metals and every encouragement is offered the capitalist, the mining engineer and the prospector to aid in their development.

The mining laws of Ontario are declared to be the fairest and most liberal on the continent. Mining taxation is equally so. Mining taxation is based on profits, being on a sliding scale.

Mining engineers are free to come and go, the non-resident has equal chance with the native born.

Assistance is tendered freely by the Ontario Department of Mines. Geological reports and maps of practically all districts are available free. Assays are made and test runs of ore are made at the government testing laboratory at Cobalt.

The great pre-Cambrian area, which takes up the whole of Northern Ontario with the exception of the narrow clay belts, is said to have been only barely located by the prospectors.

The experience in the mines so far produced is that magnificent returns are to be had as a reward for legitimate effort. Mill heads in the gold mines are high, transportation is available; labor troubles are scarce.

Northern Ontario's dividend record speaks for itself.

FACING THE FACTS IN MANITOBA

ONE of the great dangers of governmental operation of business enterprises is the ease with which the failure of such enterprises can be covered up—until there is such a collapse as was experienced in Ontario as the climax to the projects of Sir Francis Hincks financed under the Municipal Loan Fund. And not only are the political promoters of such enterprises loath to face the facts, and take the consequence at the hands of the electors, but the electors themselves, won over to the theory of public ownership, are reluctant to admit that they have been wrong. Thus public opinion responds readily to the propaganda which proclaims that the publication of the facts is but the work of the enemies of public ownership—friends of the corporations. Under the circumstances it is difficult indeed to consider sound business and public ownership as having any relationship.

Reference has been made to the report of the independent commission which inquired into the hydro system in Manitoba, showing that the plant is worth half a million dollars less than paid for it and recommending that certain extensions be suspended as economically unsound. "There are," says the report, "many arguments in favor of the transmission of energy under public ownership provided that political influences and interferences can be eliminated and that economic considerations are taken as the basis of decisions on all construction and extensions."

And immediately the commission is condemned by the Winnipeg Tribune because "it lacks faith in public ownership." That paper declares in typical language: "The people of this province will never acquiesce in a policy of strangulation of provincial hydro, and that is the upshot of the commission's report."

It is this attitude which makes the outlook for public ownership hopeless. It is the same attitude which has been taken by the radial railway enthusiasts in Ontario. There are certain laws of business which must be observed in any enterprise—private or public—and nothing is to be gained by following the example of that foolish bird, the ostrich.

INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

HOW much of the details of the business operations of a corporation should be disclosed in its annual report to shareholders? So long as dividends are maintained few shareholders pay much attention to the company's statement, provided the published figures indicate that the dividend has been earned.

When the shares of a corporation listed on the stock exchange do not act in accordance with the predictions of those who have advised their purchase, the published statements of the corporation are widely discussed and analyzed. The favorite method seems to be to stress the value of the assets over liabilities, and to compare the book value of the shares with the market price. Strange to say in these cases the market price of the shares is seldom affected favorably by these published analyses. They do not touch the real cause of the fall in price, which is usually due to smaller net earnings of the corporation. Few company statements give more than a skeleton trading and profit and loss account, and without a trading account showing purchases, sales and expenses, no adequate analysis is possible.

These analyses too would be more accurate if, instead of stressing the assets, the liabilities were dealt with, as these in reality are far more reliable indications of the worth of the company than the assets; they do not shrink in the process of realization. It is not what a man owns, but what he does with it, that decides his business standing, and this also holds true in the case of a corporation.

In discussing the amount of credit which should be extended to a customer, a wholesaler is not so much concerned about the property the customer owns, as how and when the goods he is asked to supply will be paid for. If the wholesaler's customer is able to sell the goods he purchases, and collect the money for them by the time the obligations mature, the wholesaler will be paid. If the goods are not sold and the money collected, it means either that the customer must obtain the funds from other sources, or the debt must be renewed until the goods can be realized on. For this reason then the wholesaler, before he supplies the goods, endeavors to assure himself that his customer will have a sufficient volume of business—turnover—to permit him to carry out his agreement in the ordinary course of business.

Turnover then is the keynote of trade. This implies, of course, sufficient profit on sales, prompt collection of accounts, and the minimum of dead or unsalable stock.

The volume of sales must be sufficent to give such a margin over the purchase price that the dealer will be able to pay all the expense of carrying on business, rent, wages, taxes, etc., provide living expenses for the proprietor, allow for bad debts and depreciation, and permit him to accumulate a reserve. Unless it does this the capital with which the dealer began business will be reduced, and if this continues long enough the business will fail. On the proceeds of the sales the first charge is of course the purchase price of the goods; it is from the profits the dealer must live and pay his expenses of carrying on business, or as it is sometimes put, it is from the process of doing business the dealer lives and prospers.

Usually an increase in turnover, provided the average rate of profit is maintained, means increased profits. Sometimes, of course, increased turnover means an excessive increase in expenses, and the net result is lower profits. This is the reason why in analyzing a trader's statement the ratio of expenses to turnover is compared year by year.

If such figures for corporations were available the reasons for disappointing figures in the statements, and the lower prices of the corporation securities in the market would be explained.

ON GETTING A FAIR PRICE

SOME few manufacturers selling the retail trade have the idea that some new sales provoking plan or "twister" is necessary about every month in the year in order to "ginger up" trade. It may not be a coincident that the few who try such plans are the very ones who year after year seem to be in need of some such stimulative measure to keep things going. Perhaps the effect is like the use of certain other stimulative measures, the power of which grows less each time they are applied.

The latest plan to be tried by one firm, which evidently places a lot of faith in human beings, is to depend upon the purchaser to put into a box on the retailer's counter, whatever sum the customer thinks the article is worth. It is a very creditable thing to encourage honesty, but the fact remains that a number of restaurants which ran on this basis for a short time recently, found that people's recollections of what they had eaten were greatly dimmed by the time they reached the cashier.

But, perhaps, the worst feature of the plan is not as much the danger of loss, as the impression it conveys to the customer, says Hardware and Metal. It is a reflection on both retailer and manufacturer if they cannot set a fair price on an article and convince the customer that the article is worth the price. The customer is apt to feel that the article is either worth little or nothing, or that the former price was much too high. Obviously the extension of such a plan is far from being in the interests of manufacturers or retailers, and as the brunt comes on the latter, they should take steps to see that they do not suffer for it. Every retailer who gives service is entitled to a fair remuneration and he cannot get it by letting the buyer everlastingly fix the price.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THERE is no lack of jobs at Ottawa for a good man. Hon. T. A. Robb has been putting some business kick into the department of trade and commerce and has now been drafted to the department of immigration to continue the good work.

* * * *

TORONTO'S citizens are satisfied now to pay seven cents to ride in the city's shiny, new, red cars over smooth roadbeds and the Transportation Commission should be in a position to set aside substantial reserves for the time when large sums will be required to maintain this service de luxe.

* * * *

EVEN IF the taxation of properties used for municipal public utilities were "only a matter of book-keeping," it would still be proper book-keeping and proper book-keeping is not sneered at by any good business man—even though public ownership enthusiasts may profess to despise mathematical systems which upset many of their promising theories.

* * * *

WHEN 496 people in Canada pay more income taxes by $3,000,000 than any other class, inclding 270,000 others with incomes of $6,000 a year and less, it would seem that confiscation of wealth is no longer a mere theory. Surely this is a conclusive answer to those who ask that the burden of taxation be placed on those who can afford to pay.

* * * *

THE PEOPLE of the United States pay more than a million dollars a week for their chewing gum. And the "habit" is apparently a growing one, for the value turned out by the factories of the United States in the latest census year, 1921, is more than double that of the pre-war year, 1914, the first year in which the government dignified the industry by official statements of the amount turned out by the factories of the country.

* * * *

CANADIAN manufacturers are naturally anxious to secure the orders for supplies for the National Railways, but it was hardly to be expected that Sir Henry Thornton would buy automobiles in Canada to ship to the United States for use there when the tariff would add about thirty per cent. to the cost. But this kind of thing puts a strain upon the relations of a government and its friends. Good business and good politics are now good mixers.

* * * *

IN POINTING out that Toronto's direct municipal wage bill for this year is estimated at $15,245,000, the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research declares that there are in addition "large amounts expended by the Hydro Electric Commission, the Harbor Board and the Toronto Transportation Commission for salaries and wages," and then adds that "directly or indirectly, every resident of Toronto helps to foot these huge bills." It will be noted that the bureau includes the wages of the Hydro, the street railway, etc., in the total paid "directly or indirectly."

Field of the Business Newspaper

By G. B. VAN BLARICOM,
Editor, "Canadian Lumberman."

The first business newspaper in the Dominion had its birth a little over two score years ago. At that time it was believed by many that the venture was of a highly speculative character and would never result in anything tangible either to the trade it represented or to its promoter. However, the founders of early publications builded better than they knew. They laid a foundation deep and wide and upon a solid footing there have been reared strong, impressive structures that now are a credit to the interests which they so ably represent and to which they devote their time, talent and energies.

Every vocation in Canada, every trade, has its representative publication in the way of a business or technical newspaper. The business newspaper is a specialized production and serves a useful and helpful purpose. The work and worth of the trade press is receiving growing recognition and appreciation with each succeeding year.

The day has long since passed when reading matter can be thrown together in a heterogeneous mass and the production termed a "newspaper." The dailies and weeklies all have their special departments — finance, commerce, sports, building, automobile, industrial, agricultural, good roads, women's and other pages. The busy reader of to-day has only time to glance at what is of most vital interest to him. As a daily paper has every right to departmentize its material for the convenience and edification of its readers, so has the business newspaper a real justification for its existence and the service that it is rendering the commercial and industrial world. There is little room for argument on this point. The business newspaper has come to the forefront. It has a distinct mission and occupies a commanding position in its own particular field and there is scarcely a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer in any line who does not receive each week the representative publications in his special line and study their editorial and advertising pages.

The status and prestige of the business press, its mission, growing influence and worth-while work, its dissemination of timely and practical information and the manner that it functions in serving as a clearing house for ideas, a medium for the expression of thought and interchange of experience and a strong link in the chain of commercial development, is so patent that but little need be said upon these particular phases. All intelligent, progressive business men are fully aware what the trade newspaper has done in the way of service to the various branches of each national activity.

The function of a trade paper, its standing, helpfulness and value being admitted, the natural corollary is how should such a medium be edited and directed to the best advantage, both of publisher and reader. Of course, different practices and trade customs and even methods of merchandising, characterize each trade, but, in the main, the underlying principles are the same.

The outstanding issues in which nearly all those engaged in business are concerned, are stock, turnover, reduction of overhead and fixed charges, cheaper and wider distribution, better and more efficient service, satisfactory profits, dependable values, time and laboring-saving methods, improvement of premises, advertising, banking, insurance, taxation, etc., and the introduction and development of new systems in handling, stocking, sorting, selling and distributing. Added to these there is a general desire to obtain practical, firsthand information on the trend of manufacturing or producing costs, the market outlook, transportation, domestic and foreign demand, collections, freight rates, shipments, supplies on hand and on the way, labor conditions, wages, and numerous other matters. To keep in touch with all these activities and present each situation in a clear, thoughtful and attractive manner should enlist the most active support, earnest endeavor and aggressive action of anyone connected with the business press.

The old idea that business journalism is simply a chronicling of current news and gossip and that a trade paper is a sort of free write-up proposition, has long ago been exploded. Every man is, or should be, interested in his trade or calling. He wants to know what others are doing, how markets are shaping up, collections coming in, etc., and to learn of new styles, commodities, time and labor-saving devices, making the best use of his store space and window facilities, advertising expenditure and giving the public better values and better service. He wishes to be well thought of and well spoken of in the community.

The editor of a business paper must know his field and the more intimately that he is acquainted with it, the better return he can render. He cannot, of course, know everything, or be a complete, personal encylopedia, but he should be in sufficiently close touch with all its activities to put an inquirer on the right source or tell where he can secure the latest machine, merchandise, style or quality of goods or apparatus.

To do this he must not only travel among and talk to those with whom his paper comes in weekly or monthly contact, but he must also read what is known as the exchanges. The latter furnish many timely suggestions, not only in the matter of make-up and editorial contents, but what is going on in any specific and allied lines in other centres and other lands. The editor must be in touch with things that are likely to crop up. He must attend conventions, peruse the daily and weekly newspapers and keep an eye on what is transpiring at home and abroad.

Nearly all the editorial chairs in business papers in Canada and the United States are filled to-day by men or women who have had varied and thorough experience on the daily or weekly press. They have learned to know what is of interest and to realize the value of accuracy, fair-mindednes, breadth of vision and outlook.

The man or woman to-day who knows all there is to be learned about his or her special trade or enterprise, is generally a back number or is slowly expiring of mental paralysis. Every leader in business will tell you that daily he is acquiring fresh knowledge and that he has, by no means, mastered all that is to be learned. The minute he or she settles back in a chair or office and, like an ancient king of Macedon, weeps because there are no other worlds to conquer, retrogression is near at hand. The little fellow down the street, who perhaps has never been regarded as a serious competitor, will by aggressiveness and service, modern methods of merchandising, display and distribution, soon be in the vanguard.

Thus we have the collapse of time-honored institutions who do not keep pace with the march of events and are either unwilling or incapable of recognizing that times change. Occasionally, I have met persons, who will not acknowledge that a business paper is of any use or value or benefit. One retailer, who never got time to read as he was so exasperatingly busy, said to me recently, "I guess that I know more about running my business than you do. I have been here thirty-five years and the people know all about me. I don't want to be told by you or any other outsider how to conduct my affairs." A few months ago that man's name figured in proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act.

It pays to be broad minded and progressive and to learn how to co-operate as well as compete. No man liveth entirely to himself. He must depend on his fellows. No individual, who thinks that he can do it all alone, ever travelled very far on the road to expansion or success. We are all, or should be, eager to learn how the other fellow does things, how he attained his present position in the business or manufacturing world and how he holds and increases his trade. What have been the factors in his success and upbuild? Personal achievement is always a story of vital human interest and business biography will ever prove of enlightening assistance.

The business newspaper does not tell a business man how to run his business but presents practical examples of what others have accomplished; how they have surmounted difficulties and avoided snags and rounded dangerous and difficult

(Continued on Page 14)

Newfoundland's View Regarding Trade Within the Empire

St. John's Telegram.

We are certainly up against a grave economic situation unparalleled in the history of the world, resulting in trade depresion and serious want and unemployment. The measures which have been adopted so far, sound though they may be, are inadequate to cope successfully with this immediate crisis. Something wider and more definite is required. Moreover, we have not the time to delay in coming to a decision of policy. Immediate action is necessary, or it will be too late. It is of vital importance, for this reason, that the government should adopt a concrete policy on a scale sufficient to lead to the rapid development of the Empire and the resultant solution of many of the acute problems with which we are faced; that the Imperial Government should decide what can be immediately done, and that at this year's conference the government and the representatives of the overseas portions of the Empire should mutually agree upon further schemes of organization which can be put in hand later.

Statistics show the immense value of these undeveloped resources and how, with proper organization, the Empire could be made entirely self-sufficing, both in foodstuffs and in raw material, and yet have enough of both these commodities left over to supply a large portion of the rest of the world. Viscount Ednam, to whose broad-minded views we have alluded, maintains that the lesson of modern history is self-sufficiency. The war found the Empire unprepared in that respect, and we suffered in consequence, and it would be criminal if we did not ensure for future safety by taking every advantage of the lesson. Self-sufficiency as far as certain existing commodities produced within the Empire are concerned is not so much a matter of stimulating the production of those commodities as of directing a portion of those commodities to British markets which at present are sent to foreign markets, and of ourselves importing from within the Empire those same commodities which at present we import from abroad. Another argument in favor of developing the resources and particularly the resources in raw materials of the Empire is that the more raw material we buy from the peoples of the overseas portions of the Empire, the more we shall increase the volume of our import trade from within the Empire, the more credits they will pile up in this country, and the more manufactured goods they will buy from us.

With regard to Imperial Preference, effect has already been given to the principle of preferential tariffs in each succeeding Budget since 1919. The effect of this may be seen in the increased volume of Empire trade since that year. This principle might well be extended on the basis of existing tariffs, as additional commodities are normally made subject to Customs duty, with beneficial results both to ourselves and to the overseas portion of the Empire. It would seem that the general feeling in the Dominions and the Colonies is that we do not reciprocate sufficiently from this country. For instance, Australia gives us preferences, which in the year 1921 were valued at £9,000,000. The total value of British preferences to Australia in the same year was only £257,000, of which £239,000 was on wines and only £18,000 on other products. Before the war it used to be argued that the protective benefit of the British Navy was an adequate compensating advantage for the lack of reciprocity in preferential tariffs. But in consideration of the magnificent part which the Dominions and Colonies played in finding assistance during the war, this argument is perhaps no longer as strong as formerly. With regard to administrative preferences, the conference of 1918 reaffirmed the resolution of the conference of 1902, that in all government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial Government, it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to those of foreign countries. The future success of inter-Empire trade will depend, in the main, upon the energy and enterprise of the private individuals and private concerns engaged in it, and also on the toughness and grit of future settlers. No one wishes that the autonomous powers of any portion of the Empire should be decreased. But it is for the Imperial Government, in the closest possible co-operation and agreement with the authorities of all portions of the Empire, to make a start, and point out the way in regard to trade development. It is their duty to organize and to frame schemes and give the widest possible scope to private enterprise.

PERSONALS

HENRI TURGEON has joined the banking house of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Mr. Turgeon is well known in Canadian bond circles as manager of the Quebec office of Rene T. Leclerc, Inc., and a director of the company.

J. M. SAVAGE, former mayor of Kenora, also late of the Winnipeg firm of Savage and McGavin, but who has been living retired at Victoria, B.C. for some time, died recently near Seattle, Washington while on a motor trip. He was 65 years of age.

HUGH CHISHOLM, president of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., operating a pulp mill at St. John, N.B., and owning large tracts of pulpwood areas in central New Brunswick along the Nashwaak and Miramichi Rivers, is spending some time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, investigating pulp and paper conditions.

R. DAWSON HARLING, Canadian representative at Toronto, of the Manchester Liners and Manchester Ship Canal, has just arrived in Toronto after a visit to his principals in Manchester. Arrangements were made while in England to facilitate the transportation and debarkation of Canadian cattle at Manchester.

WILLIAM SMITH, Canadian representative of several United Kingdom manufacturers of chinaware, glassware and pottery, returned to Toronto after an extended tour of the pottery district of England. He brought back several new and varied lines which will be of interest to the pottery buyers of Canada.

WILLIAM HALL, representing Messrs. Spear and Jackson, Ltd., Sheffield, manufacturers of tool steel, hardware lines and tools, is staying in Toronto. He is making a trip round the world on behalf of his firm, and while in Canada is visiting their customers and representatives, and will also attend the Canadian National Exhibition.

LT.-COL. WILFRID SERVINGTON DINNICK, whose death occurred recently in England, was the founder of the ill-fated Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation and was widely active in financial affairs in Toronto some years ago. Born in England in 1874, he came to Canada in 1889 and started the Standard Loan Company when a young man of 30. This company later became the Standard Reliance with the Sterling Trusts Corporation and the Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company as subsidiaries. Col. Dinnick was vice-president of the Standard Reliance, president of the Sterling Trusts and Dovercourt Land Company, president of the Toronto Terminal Warehouse Company, the Hygienic Containers, Ltd., Anglo-American Hotel Company, and a director of the United Hotels Company of America. He was also a great clubman, being a member of the Albany, National, Toronto Hunt, Lambton and Royal Canadian Yacht Clubs. He was very active as an organizer during the war period, forming the 109th Regiment and the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund, and organizing the British Red Cross Appeal.

CYRUS ALBERT BIRGE, who succeeds the late Sir John S. Hendrie as president of the Bank of Hamilton, has been one of the leaders of the industrial and financial life of Hamilton for many years as well as vice-president of the bank. He is vice-president of the Steel Co. of Canada; president, Sovereign Fire Assurance Co.; president, Canada Screw Co., Hamilton; president, Mercantile Trust Co., which he promoted; vice-president, Dominion Power and Transmission Co.; director, British-American Oil; director, Sawyer-Massey Co. Mr. Birge started out to study medicine but gave it up after a year to go into business for himself. Later he joined the accounting staff of the engineering department of the Great Western Railway but resigned to assume the management of the Canada Screw Co. of Dundas and later reorganized it and moved it to Hamilton. Later he bought the entire capital from the American Screw Co. and became president of the new company. He is vice-president of Steel of Canada and one of the original directors of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Co. Mr. Birge has for many years been a member of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was vice-president in 1901 and president in 1902 and a year later went to London as delegate to the 5th Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

Investment Suggestions from Our New September List

For the safe employment of funds accumulated by way of interest and dividend payments or otherwise, Canadian Government, Municipal and carefully selected Corporation Bonds form an ideal investment.

Security	Rate	Due	Yield
Dominion of Canada			
Guar. C.N.R. Equipment	5 %	1933-1934	5.12%
Province of Ontario	5½%	1942	5.10%
Province of Alberta	5 %	1943	5.20%
Province of Nova Scotia.......	5 %	1943	5.00%
City of Toronto	6 %	1938	5.25%
City of Niagara Falls	5 %	1924-1951	5.30%
City of Three Rivers, Sch.....	5½%	1953	5.40%
City of St. Lambert, Que.....	5½%	1962	5.40%
International Milling Co......	6 %	1930	6.00%
Wm. A. Rogers	6 %	1932	6.25%
St. Maurice Power Co., Ltd...	6½%	1953	6.25%

Copy of September List now ready.
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INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

BONDING COMPANIES

Subscriber, Medicine Hat.—Please put the writer in touch with bonding companies that handle mercantile risks.

Practically all the casualty and surety companies issue bonds such as you desire. A number of them advertise in THE FINANCIAL POST. Some of these will be represented by local insurance men in your district.

PATON COMPANY

Subscriber, Toronto.—Would like to know the maturity and rate of interest of the Paton Co. bonds as per your article on page 12 of last week.

The bonds of the Paton Manufacturing Co. are secured by a first mortgage on the company's property. The amount of the issue is $600,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and maturing in 1953.

CANADIAN SURETY CO.

W. P., Nova Scotia.—Please advise if the Canadian Surety Company, head office at Toronto, Ont., is a good safe company to do insurance business with. I am a subscriber to your paper.

As the Canadian Surety Co. meets the requirements of the Dominion department of insurance and is licensed by it, it is safe to insure with. It was organized in 1911 and at Dec. 31, 1921, it had gross assets of $512,915 and a surplus of $42,876.

BEAVER TRUCK

Bank Manager—One of our clients has asked for an opinion on Beaver Truck bonds. Can you give me any additional information about the company?

THE FINANCIAL POST has not recommended these bonds as a good investment, as the statements given out by the company have not, in our opinion, indicated a sufficient margin of assets above the amount of the bond issue.

ONTARIO FELDSPAR

H. W. S., Toronto.—A widow of a late employee has 10 shares of stock in Ontario Feldspar purchased by her husband in 1919. She has been unable to secure any information as to the worth of these shares or the prospects of the company.

A noted feldspar authority informs us that this company was organized to mine what was thought to be a deposit of feldspar located in the Muskoka district. He says that it transpired that the deposit was not good feldspar and so the concern failed.

WOOD AIR-TIGHT VALVE

Enquirer, Toronto.—I have a bond of the Wood Air-Tight Valve Co. Can you tell me what it is worth and where I can sell it?

We do not believe you can sell your bond and doubt if it has any value. We understand the company was unable to place its product on the market successfully and its business has largely been allowed to lapse. The Guardian Trust Co., which is now amalgamated with the Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, is trustee for the bondholders. They will no doubt give you definite information about it.

LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY

Lawyer, Toronto—A friend of mine has some bond coupons valued at £2 each and due 1 Aug., 1987, on the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co., They are payable at the Bank of Scotland in London, England, but have never been paid. Can they be cashed and where?

The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co. became part of the Canadian Northern Railway when the latter company was formed. No doubt the bonds and interest were secured by mortgage on the company's property. Whether payment can be secured at this date we do not know. Would suggest you write the Bank of Scotland.

COSGRAVE BREWERY

Subscriber, Brandon.—I am interested in Cosgrave Brewery stock and would be glad to know what you think of this as an investment..

Common stocks are subject to wide fluctuations in value, due to market and other business conditions.

The stock of the Cosgrave Brewery has a par value of $10 and, on this basis, is at present paying 6 per cent. It is not listed on any exchange but is quoted by brokers at from $5 to $6.

Recent reports indicate increased earnings of the company. The stock would appear to be a good speculation, though the market to sell it is not always a wide one.

BROWN PROCESS

J. H. S., Niagara.—Would like very much to know what kind of people are at the head of the Brown Process for the utilization of Feldspar, also the chance of success.

The Brown Process for the utilization of feldspar is said to be a very excellent idea if ever achieved. A young Scotchman named Brown has been conducting experiments for a number of years. He wants to extract the potash for fertilizer and aluminum for glassware from feldspar. His experiments, we understand, are being financed by one of the leading shareholders of the International Nickel Co. The venture is highly speculative but promises big rewards if a successful method of extraction is evolved.

NEW YORK LIFE

Toronto Lady.—I have been approached by an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company to take out a $5,000, twenty-year endowment insurance. I cannot afford to lose the money and would like to know if you consider it safe.

The New York Life Insurance Company was organized in 1841 and commenced business in Canada in 1868. It is licensed by the Dominion department of insurance and maintains the required reserves. Consequently it is safe to insure with. On Dec. 31, 1921, it had $22,492,885 assets in Canada and its total income in Canada for the year was $5,655,245. The twenty-year endowment policy is a good one for a woman.

DOMINION FOUNDRIES AND STEEL

J. P., Kingston.—Will you kindly give us your opinion of Dominion Foundry and Steel stocks of Hamilton?

Dominion Foundries and Steel, of Hamilton, is understood to have plenty of orders on hand, but is experiencing difficulty in filling them because of lack of working capital. During the war the concern expanded rapidly and paid large dividends. Since the war its plant, though efficiently handled, has by no means been working at capacity. It is understood the bank loans are at the limit, the last public statement (1921) showing $652,000. There has been some talk of the placing of a bond issue to clear off this bank debt and to give the company some new capital to go on, but as far as can be learned nothing has been done as yet. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000 common with $2,998,100 outstanding and $1,000,000 preferred shares with $719,900 outstanding. The directors are: C. W. Sherman, president, Hamilton; W. J. Verity, vice-pres., Brantford; Major W. Harty, Kingston; P. J. Kyler, W. E. Phin, F. A. Sherman, A. G. Wright, E. H. Ambrose, Hamilton; S. A. Crone, New York; S. Borrows, Belleville.

ONTARIO SMELTERS

A. R. J., Quebec.—Please let me know what the Tanner & Gates Co., Limited, are going to do. They are two years behind in paying interest on bonds for 1924.

No doubt you refer to the bonds of the Ontario Smelters & Refiners, Ltd., which were sold by Tanner, Gates & Co. in 1920. This company has a plant at Welland, Ont., but the business has not been successful. In June, 1922, the Trusts & Guarantee Co. of Toronto was appointed as receiver under a provision to protect the bond issue of $250,000. We understand they have so far been unable to sell the plant and it is doubtful what the bondholders will ultimately receive. In the meantime, no interest can be expected.

HOME BANK BONDS

Doctor, Tillsonburg.—A short time ago I bought a block of Canadian Property bonds from Straus & Co., first mortgage on the buildings of the Home Bank. Kindly let me know how its failure would affect these bonds. Are they still a desirable security?

Those in charge of the Home Bank affairs may arrange to manage the property owned by this company. If they do, and meet the interest and principal payments, the bondholders will have no cause to interfere. If a default is made against the mortgage, we understand Straus & Co. will attempt to operate the properties.

As the bonds are adequately secured by a first mortgage on the property, there is little possibility of the holders losing through the failure of the bank. We understand that Straus and Co. make a policy of protecting those to whom they have sold bonds in such cases.

FRENCH BONDS

I am a subscriber of your paper, and I note that you will answer any questions that may be asked of you by your subscribers. I am a holder of thirty thousand French War Bond Francs, issued 1917, maturing in 1943. I am perfectly willing to allow these francs to stand for ten years if they will recover themselves. They are now quoted on the Exchange New York, at thirty-nine dollars per thousand francs. Will you please let me have your opinion on this matter?

The bonds of a foreign country can scarcely be classed as a gilt-edged investment, as there are a number of extra hazards involved. The first consideration is the position of the country in particular. The complicated situation in Europe makes it difficult to hazard a guess what the ultimate outcome will be. The Rhur situation and the consequent drop in the exchange values of the currency of the countries involved has tended to reduce the value of the franc at present.

If you have plenty of sound investments back of the French bonds you may be justified in holding them as a reasonable speculation.

ACADIA SUGAR

W. C. B., Guelph—Would you kindly let me have your opinion on Acadia Sugar Company?

Perhaps the best news for the holders of the securities of the Acadia Sugar Company is that although a re-organization scheme was announced in July, 1922, whereby a new company with headquarters in Scotland would be incorporated for the purpose of taking over the undertaking, such re-organization has not been found necessary. One June 15th THE FINANCIAL POST reported that the company's annual report would be issued in a couple of months and this may be expected any time now.

Stock dividends are not being paid. Under the re-organization plan the arrangement was that in consideration of dividend arrears on the "A" shares accrued to end of 1919, the new company would credit the holders with an addition of 25 per cent. of their holdings. Similar shares to the extent of 80 per cent. were to be issued to shareholders, provided that holders subscribed for general mortgage debentures to the extent of 20 per cent. of their holdings.

VIENNA BONDS

Woodstock—We note that there is a brokerage concern in Montreal selling Austrian money and would like to know what you think of investing a small sum in City of Vienna 5 per cent. bonds.

If you are fully informed as to the speculative features of investing in foreign exchange there is no objection to your making a moderate commitment for City of Vienna bonds. The purchase of the bonds of the cities of the European countries are perhaps a better way of speculating in foreign exchange than the purchase of the money itself. At the same time conditions are far from satisfactory and there is no present indication of a profit for the investor in these securities.

Most of the Austrian bonds being offered in Canada by various firms specializing in continental exchanges are being offered at far above their real value. The depreciation in the exchange is so great that it is possible for many of these firms to charge several times the true market value of these securities and at the same time seem to be giving a bargain to the investor. Before purchasing any such securities it would be wise to confirm the rate of exchange with your banker and also to consider the fact that most of these securities are selling at well below par in their own country so that you cannot determine the actual value by the exchange rate and the par value alone.

VIPOND'S GEOLOGICAL CHANCES

T. L., Sterling, Eng.—I see you have on more than one occasion been recommending Vipond partly on account I think of the prospect of having an extension of Hollinger veins. The difficulty I have with regard to this is that geological formation of the greater part of Vipond is different from Hollinger. The Hollinger rock, quartz porphyry, I think, extends only across the north-west corner of Vipond. South and east of that is Basalt. Is it likely that the Hollinger veins will continue into the Basalt or is it not probable that any Hollinger veins found in Vipond would only be in the small area of porphyry at the north-west corner? The basalt, of course, may have its own vein system, which may be equally rich and there may be a certain enrichment at the line of junction of the two rocks, but that is another question.

There is little quartz porphyry on the McIntyre and Hollinger. The main formation is schisted greenstone and the values are obtained when the greenstone is relatively close to the porphyry intrusion. This may be anywhere up to 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Vipond's formation is also greenstone and the porphyry dips under the greenstone on this property from the west and near the north corner. Consequently the best chance for the Vipond, and they are finding good ore there, is on the two north claims adjoining the Hollinger. There are no exposures of quartz-porphyry on the Vipond, but it dips under the greenstone. Values do not occur within the porphyry. On the McIntyre, where porphyry outcrops, excellent values have been found immediately under the porphyry. In fact, in most cases the ore bodies are clustered around the intrusion of porphyry on both McIntyre and Hollinger. Dome mine's geology differs entirely.

It might perhaps be well to point out also the work on the Vipond may show that the porphyry strikes or dips more to the south at depth and if this is the case it would improve the chances of the more southerly holdings of the Vipond. A. G. Burrows, Ontario Government geologist, in a report on Porcupine Gold deposits, says there is evidence to show that the intrusions of the porphyry were responsible for the gold deposits. It is very significant that all the great mines are located where the elder rocks (Keewatin Greenstones and Timiskaming) were intruded by the quartz porphyry. Mr. Burrows says that, while porphyry is a necessary rock in the formation of gold deposits, mining operations in Pearl Lake area, Porcupine, have proved it to be unfavorable as a container of ore deposits. Profitable veins in the volcanic schist have been found to lose their values or become too low grade to mine when they enter the porphyry.

A Sound Industrial List

R. M. W., Barbados—Would you be good enough to let me have your opinion on the following stocks bought at prices indicated? Dominion Bridge, common, 75; Canadian Cottons, preferred, 91; Montreal Cottons, preferred, 109; Maple Leaf Milling, preferred, 101; St. Lawrence Flour, preferred, 91; Canada Bread, preferred, 95; Southern Canada Power, preferred, 90; Dominion Textile, preferred, 110; Robert Simpson, preferred, 91; Dominion Glass, preferred, 102; Howard Smith, preferred, 105. Would also like opinion on Bell Telephone around 120 and Montreal Light, Heat and Power at the same figure.

Most of the securities on your list have declined in market value since you purchased them. This, on the whole, has been due to readjustment in business. Without exception, the companies you are interested in are in fair or excellent shape to benefit from reviving business in your particular lines.

The textile companies, of which you hold stock in Canadian Cottons, Montreal Cottons, and Dominion Textile Corp., have been affected to considerable degree this year by competition from English mills, although last year they all earned substantial profits and presented fine balance sheets at the end of the year. A reduction in the tariff on textile goods coming in from Great Britain was announced in the last budget, and this, coupled with the fact that the Canadian mills have had to raise their wages at a time when British mills were reducing wages, has made it difficult for them to compete in the home market. It is hardly likely that the textile mills will show as good a year for 1923 as they did in 1922 unless there is very substantial improvement for the last six months of the year.

The milling companies have not been enjoying a great deal of prosperity, although their sales have been very large, especially in the export business. The chief difficulty seems to have been that these export orders have been gotten in the face of severe competition that brought down prices to a level where there has not been a great deal of profit for the mills. There are evidences that the conditions are improving and while the two milling companies whose stocks you own, the Maple Leaf Milling and the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, are not among the two or three strongest, their securities are worth holding as a business man's speculative investment.

Southern Canada Power preferred at 90 is very well secured. The dividend is likely to be continued. The new preferred also has a participating feature after a certain amount has been paid on the common stock and this is an added attraction.

Dominion Bridge is not as well regarded as some of the other industrials. The company is now busy manufacturing electrical generating equipment and pulp and paper machinery in the plant of its subsidiary, the Dominion Engineering Works, but there seems to be a well defined impression among many investment bankers that eventually the Dominion Bridge will have to adjust its capitalization, which is now considered top-heavy in some respects. While this does not suggest any danger ahead of the common stock, it is nevertheless a factor that overhangs the market and may prevent any substantial rise in the security.

Dominion Glass is doing an excellent business now, the demand from the breweries for bottles being extraordinarily strong. Our present information is that the stock need give you no worry.

Howard Smith is now completing a program of expansion that will reduce its cost of doing business somewhat and enable it to take full advantage of its natural facilities. Howard Smith is developing an excellent export trade which, while it has not proven very profitable in itself, has helped to reduce the cost of the products for the home trade. We consider the possibilities of the company as excellent.

Bell Telephone and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated are now selling, as you point out, at approximately the same price. In comparing them it would be well to note that Bell Telephone is a stock that has a practically fixed dividend of 8 per cent. due to the fact that the unwritten law has been established by the Board of Railway Commissioners to allow the Bell Telephone Co. rates just sufficient to pay 8 per cent. dividend and put 2 per cent. per annum into reserve. The company has maintained its dividend for about 35 years and in the absence of any socialistic legislation in Canada is likely to maintain it. Montreal Light, Heat and Power, on the other hand, has no fixed dividend. The dividend has been slowly increased from year to year and is now at the rate of 6 per cent. This gives a very inadequate yield to the purchaser of the stock at the present time, but it has been the experience of buyers of Montreal Power in the past that they have from year to year had larger returns from stock due to enhancement in market value. With the expansion of the company's market and the general strengthening of its financial position, investors should have a similar experience in the future. "Power" is one of the most conservative investments on the Montreal stock exchange and at the same time one with the best prospects, even if its possibilities are not spectacular.

The Canada Bread Company is a well managed concern with a growing business in the marketing of one of the most stable of foodstuffs. It should continue a successful career, subject to such fluctuations as reflect business and investment conditions. The same can be said for the Robert Simpson Company in its field of retail merchandising.

CURRENT OPINIONS

BANK RESERVES PREVENT DISASTER

Prince Albert Herald

Several Canadian banks have suffered losses disclosed during the past year which indicate that the banking business, though hedged by numerous protective laws, is largely subject to the influences and incidents that render any other business unprofitable or unsuccessful.

Bad management can render any business unproductive and the banks are just as subject to the weakness of the human element as are our grocery stores. Some of the banks have had the misfortune to have officials who were dishonest or whose judgment was bad. Some of them either through bad faith or faulty methods contracted loans that resulted in heavy losses to their institutions. While a great many people cherish the idea that a bank has some mysterious source of revenue capable of withstanding all sorts of misfortunes without impairing its strength, such is far from the actual conditions. A bank cannot withstand serious losses indefinitely without affecting its resources. The fortunate circumstance in Canada is that the banks have set up reserves that have stood them in good stead in cases of bad business, and recent specific cases have demonstrated that this foresight has meant remarkable protection to those who do business with the banks.

WHO ARE THEY?

Saskatoon Phoenix

Aaron Sapiro is telling the farmers of Saskatchewan that if Canadian banks will not finance a long-term contract wheat pool at reasonable rates of interest, "there are two bankers in the United States ready to pour one or two hundred million dollars into your lap if you organize on the right basis." The inference is that they are prepared to loan this money at 5 per cent, per annum, which is the rate charged the co-operative tobacco growers. This would be some inducement to the farmers to organize on the right basis—which, needless to say, is Mr. Sapiro's basis of a five-year contract—were it not almost too good to be true. The identity of these generous bankers should be revealed by Mr. Sapiro. They could do a land-office business in Canada right now, without waiting for the wheat growers to organize. The government of Canada itself has to pay at least that for the money it borrows. It is hard to believe that with the rate of discount as it is, any sane American banker is going to tie up $100,000,000 in a fraction of a single crop in this country, when he can get almost as high a rate by letting out his money in New York on call. Are there such financiers in the United States; or is Mr. Sapiro simply spoofing the farmers? They have a right to know. Two hundred million dollars looks pretty big in Western Canada just now, but they want to be real dollars before the farmers put their trust in them.

A "WHISPER" OF REPUDIATION

Kingston Standard

The Montreal Star continues to "Whisper" in a voice so loud that even the echoes of the Whisper are heard far beyond the confines of Canada, and, as it would seem, to the consequent hurt of the country and its credit. This is plainly borne out by the quotations which we published the other day from American financial newspapers, in which as a consequence of the Star's articles, doubt is being raised as to the credit stability of the Dominion.

Apparently, a little thing like this, does not disturb the Star for it has now come out with another "Whisper" —this time a Whisper of Repudiation. What it wants to do now is to have the Dominion Government treat its agreement with the C.P.R. made at the time that road was constructed, in much the same manner as the Germans dealt with their treaties, namely to regard them as scraps of paper to be torn up at one's own sweet will and pleasure. Thus it is that The Star actually suggests that the Dominion government should expropriate the lands of the C.P.R. in Western Provinces, and place them at the disposal of settlers. In view of the fact that these lands are rightly the property of the C.P.R. and by the enterprise and the initiative of that great company have increased in value, the suggestion of The Star is one akin to bare-faced robbery—unless indeed, it is The Star's idea that the government should pay full value for these lands.

But, if that be the idea, why expropriate C.P.R. lines? Why not open up the vast acreage contiguous to the C.N.R., which is now the property of the people, and whose lands, therefore, are likewise the property of the people. Surely this would be a much fairer procedure and an infinitely much wiser one, and it would not lay the country open to the charge that it stands for the repudiation of its contracts.

The original Whisper of Death of The Star seems to have befogged its mind that it is getting deeper into the mire with each new reverberating Whisper.

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

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BUSINESS HOLDS STEADY IN FACE OF BANK FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

blights, and while there has been considerable hail damage, this has been largely covered by insurance.

Fishing Industry Depressed

While the crops in the Maritimes, particularly in Nova Scotia, are very satisfactory, the improvement in this connection is somewhat offset by the depression in the fishing industry. The catch is small, largely because of the small number of vessels operating, and markets show no improvement. The West Indies are glutted with fish from Newfoundland, while, in South America, Norway is competing on terms which mean small profits. The lumber markets in the Maritimes are now quiet after an active period and buyers are cautious; maintenance of prices will depend on the industrial situation.

Returning Confidence

Generally speaking the business situation has reflected the return of confidence in forward trade indicated in the United States by the strengthening of prices on the stock markets. The situation is comprehensively summed up by the First National Bank of Boston:

With the approach of fall, attention is focussed on the probable trend of business during the balance of the year. Granting a reasonable allowance for seasonable dullness, there has clearly been a halting and hesitancy in many industries. A situation, marked by idle cotton spindleage estimated to be 50% of all British spindles and 25% American spindles, cannot be explained away as normal nor seasonal. Last spring, business was recognized as too active to be long sustained and fears of a runaway market were freely expressed. A reaction has fortunately taken place, but business is actually fairly good, taking industry as a whole. In New England, cotton manufacturing is flat and orders are few and far between. There is no accumulation of stock, however, and consumption continues heavy. A revival in the next few weeks is looked for by the cotton mills with considerable confidence. Already, shoe manufacturing is improving and the woolen mills are busily employed. Retail trade is good, but everywhere, the determination not to accumulate and speculate in stocks of merchandise is evident.

While contracts for new building construction have fallen off about 15%, the volume on new contracts and uncompleted work is enormous and a tremendous sustaining influence making for active business for months to come. The steel industry, although widely heralded as declining, has in reality shown but little falling off in production. Purchasers to a remarkable degree are specifying and cancellations have been conspicuously lacking. Orders have decreased but perhaps the most hopeful indication in the whole industrial situation is a better inquiry and a slight increas in orders for steel for a wide variety of uses. The decline in many raw materials and farm products, reducing the purchasing power of the farmer, is an unfavorable and unbalancing factor, but a number of countries, primarily pastoral or agricultural, including Canada, Australia and a large part of South America, are making steady and marked improvement. In the United States, practically full employment and a sound credit situation constitute a firm foundation for good business throughout the year.

NO LOSS TO HOLDER OF PROPERTY BONDS

Secured by First Mortgage on Home Bank Properties, Are Lien Against Rentals

Assurance has been given by S. W. Straus & Co., bond dealers, who recently handled the financing of a bond issue of $1,300,000 of the Canadian Property Co., on property of the Home Bank of Canada, that all payments of principal and interest would be met regardless of the bank's position.

It is understood that the bonds were sold largely in the vicinity of Toronto and New York. Numerous enquiries have been received at the company's offices since the suspension of payment by the Home Bank, as to its effect on the bonds.

A statement issued by Straus & Co. says:

"A first mortgage serial bond issue of $1,300,000 of the Canadian Property Company Limited, was underwritten some time ago by S. W. Straus and Co., on land and buildings of the borrowing corporation, conservatively appraised at the time of the loan at $1,900,000.

"These properties, 21 in number, are located in Toronto and 12 other prominent Canadian cities and towns.

"The bonds are not only a first mortgage on these properties but are also a first lien on the annual rentals which their yield. The bonds are the direct obligation of the Canadian Property Corporation Limited, a controlling interest in the stock of which is owned by the Home Bank.

"No matter what might be the outcome of the present situation the properties covered by the mortgage are so advantageously situated that they can be quickly utilized for other business purposes.

"Therefore the owners of Canadian Property Company Limited first mortgage bonds need not feel any uneasiness whatever, as they will not be inconvenienced in the slightest degree and all payments of principal and interest will be met without a moment's delay."

WILL MINE McKAY VET. ALSO

The McKay Veteran, south of the Hollinger, recently purchased by that mine for $100,000. it is said, will be used to dump tailings on. It was not purchased for that purpose only. The property is considered to have promise. Dumping the tailings on it wont hurt it from a mining stand point.

NEWS AND VIEWS ABOUT BONDS

NEW YORK THINKS DOMINION LOAN TO BE FLOATED THERE

Large Volume of Foreign Financing in U. S. Recently

NEW YORK.—Will London or New York get the next Dominion of Canada loan? Discussion of the question has again been aroused by the American capture of the $20,000,000 Kingdom of Norway loan, in the face of severe London competition. Coming as it did close upon the heels of another similar victory for New York, the flotation of the Swiss Government loan, this second victory for the American investment bankers is leading many local Canadian financial men to believe that the Canadian minister of finance will be compelled to consider the New York market next fall when he is face to face with the task of floating his inevitable $100,000,000 refunding issue. It has been recognized here for some months back that Mr. Fielding was inclined to regard the London market with distinctly more favor than he was that of the United States. In favoring London against New York it was seen quite clearly that "the little grey man" was not being swayed entirely by patriotism; a few months ago London would have been a better market for a Canadian Government loan than the United States. This was so because, on the whole, money rates were much lower than they were in the United States. Further, money rates were not only lower than they were here but the supply of money was much more ample. Not only that, but the pound sterling had been increasing in value so rapidly in the exchange market that predictions were being made on all sides that it was only a matter of a month or two before it would reach par.

Exchange Situation Different

To-day the situation is somewhat changed, as more than one local Canadian has pointed out to THE FINANCIAL POST in discussing this question of the forthcoming Dominion loan. In the first place, due apparently largely to the failure of British foreign trade to recover as quickly as was anticipated, the pound sterling has lost a great part of the ground in the foreign exchange market it gained last year. There is no more talk of it going to par before the close of the year as there was early in 1923. Money rates, too, in London have stiffened since the first of May; there is no longer the difference between London rates and the New York rates that existed in the spring. Apparently, as a result, British bankers are not in a position to lend to foreign borrowers as reasonably as they were earlier in the year. The stiffening of the money market and the drop in sterling have combined, therefore, if local financial men have the situation sized up aright, to make it less easy for the London investment bankers to compete with New York.

Strength in New York

On this side of the water the position of New York has, of course, been strengthened by the weakness of sterling. As this weakness has developed on top of slackening of business activity and the consequent release of large bodies of surplus funds in the American money market, the ability of the New York banker to outbid the British banker for foreign loans has increased almost weekly. An increase in the volume of loanable funds has, of course, made for easier money rates and a decline in business activity in the growth of the demand in the bond market for high-grade investment securities. All of which has, of course, played into the hands of the American investment banker with a desire for foreign business.

While this is the general situation at the moment, local financial men are not inclined to be over-dogmatic regarding the future. London, they point out, has been the financial centre of the world for a very long time: it will not surrender its leadership without a struggle. It is still the financial centre for foreign trade; this position it only relinquished for a short time during the course of the war. This position it now occupies without question. Its supremacy as world financial centre is only threatened in the case of foreign borrowing.

London's Ascendancy Threatened

Under the circumstances, most students of the international money market are preparing to wait and see. A number of large foreign loans are being negotiated at the present time, some of them will point out to you; if London gets these loans the chances are that she will continue to be the centre to which most of the large borrowers of the immediate future will go when they need funds. If New York bankers succeed in getting the lion's share of this forthcoming financing the chances are that New York will have, at least temporarily, won the right to be regarded as the financial centre of the world. The test will come, it is believed, here in the case of a coming Argentine loan, a possible Irish Free State loan, and a number of smaller ones. The American bankers dickering for the Argentine loan already have felt the force of British competition, and expect that if the Irish loan negotiations come to anything they will meet with equally strong competition in this case.

The outcome of the competition which will spring up between London and New York in connection with the flotation of these issues will, therefore, not only decide, for the time being at least, the question of the relative strength of the London and New York money markets, but will probably decide the question to a great extent of where Canada is to get the $100,000,000 it needs.

Brewery Company Will Issue $150,000 Bonds

The Silver Spring Brewery Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., is arranging to sell a first mortgage bond issue of $150,000 bearing interest at 7 per cent. It is intended to increase the output to 750,000 gallons per annum, on which basis the profits are estimated to be $75,000 a year.

No Tax Rate Struck by Oakville Town Council

Owing to a dispute between Councillors Marsh and Price, members of the court of revision, with the assessor, Charles Carson, the Oakville town council refused to strike the tax rate for the year at a meeting called for that purpose. On account of the controversy, which concerns the powers of the court of revision, no tax rate may be struck until the end of the year and taxes will go uncollected until that time.

Kitchener Will Issue Bonds for Two Schools

The Finance Committee of the Kitchener City Council has recommended that $97,500 be raised by a bond issue to equip the new Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, and finish off the grounds surrounding it. The request of the Public School Board for the raising of $20,000 by debentures for the equipment of Suddaby School was also granted, and the city solicitors were requested to prepare the necessary by-law.

Further Financing for Great Lakes Transport

From Our Own Correspondent.

A second issue of bonds of the Great Lakes Transportation Company is being made. Murray Company and McLeod, Young, Weir and Company, are offering $500,000 of 6½ per cent. ten year bonds of the company. The proceeds of the bond issue will partially pay for three new boats that are being added to the company's line.

Last year $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the company were issued to pay for ten boats. The present bond issue is a first charge on the three new boats and also as a floating charge on the entire assets of the company, which means they are a second mortgage on the ten boats acquired last year. As the former issue consisted of ten year serial bonds, the equity behind the present bond issue is rising from year to year. This is not a serial issue but is repayable in ten years and there is a sinking fund provided.

LAKE SUPERIOR BONDS

Sales of the Lake Superior Corporation's income bonds of late may have been influenced by the thought that no interest will be paid on them on October 1, when it is due. None was paid in 1922. It is believed that all of the bonds sold were purchased for the account of the corporation. The present price is 22, compared with a high for the year of 31. In 1922 they touched a high of 40.

MAY BUY GAS CO.

The city council of Stratford is considering the purchase of the Stratford Gas Co. at $130,000 provided it can issue the necessary debentures without a vote of the people.

BONDS

	Bid	Ask
Abitibi Gen. Mtge. 6's 1940	95¼	96¼
Algoma Steel 5's, 1962	37	42
Am. Sales Book 6's 1927..	97	..
Ashdown Hard. 5%, 1928 ..	90	..
Burns P. 1st Mtge. 6's, 1924	104	..
Brompton P. & P. 8%, 1941	108	110
Can. Machinery 6's, 1940 ..	75	..
Canada Salt 7's, 1941	100	103
Davies, Wm. 6's, 1926	104	..
Dom. Iron Steel 5's 1939 ..	79	81
Dunlop Tire 6's, 1927	98.50	
Dom. Sewer Pipe 6's, 1927	94½	..
Dominion Mfg. 6's, 1933 ..	82	87
Eastern Car 6's, 1952	93½	..
Gord. Iron & Farc 6's 1927	..	40
Harris Abbattoir 6's, 1928	99	..
H. Smith Paper 7%. 1941	101	102
King Ed. Hotel 7's. 1933	..89	92..
K. & S. Tire 7's, 1935	75	82
Lake Superior Pap. 6's 1941	103	Bid
Marcus Loew's 8% Notes	..	94
Mattagami Pulp 6's. 1937	65	..
Mattagami Pulp 7% deb.	33	35
Morrow Screw 6's 1931 ..	84	..
Mt. Royal 8% deb. 30% c.	78	82
Man. Power 7's, 1941	99	101
Neilson's Wm. 6's 1933 ..	97	..
Simpson Robt. 5's 1952 ..	85	..
Spanish River 8's. 1941 ..	107	109
Stan. Clay Prod. 6%. 1942	..	90
Western Power 5's. 1949 ..	85	87
Whalen Pulp 7% deb., 1932	61	64

EXPECT INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BOND MARKETS SHORTLY

English Investor Not Buying Canadian Bonds At Present

The bond market has been dull throughout the week, but prices have remained practically unchanged. Dealers are now preparing for the fall season but opinion is divided as to what may be expected. Many have held the opinion that the United States markets might continue to drop away slightly, making increased prices in Canada out of the question. The recent firmness in New York has largely dissipated this fear. In fact, the market has been so firm there that a number of foreign issues have been secured in competition with other markets and these were readily absorbed. One prominent railway issue was over-subscribed in a few minutes.

Some signs of fall activity come from announcements of proposed financing made daily by various issuing bodies.

A condition worthy of note by prospective bond buyers is that displayed in England. In consequence of the failure of foreign trade to increase as rapidly as was expected and the uncertainty surrounding the Rhur situation, sterling exchange has fallen off and there are few signs that it will strengthen materially in the near future. Reports indicate that the industrial situation is not so favorable and unemployment more in evidence. In the face of the facts the Bank of England discount rate has been raised to 4 per cent. For the present, at least, English investors are not in the market for Canadian bonds.

Mortgage companies are still able to get 7 per cent. on loans but it is not so easy as formerly and some are taking good loans at 6½ per cent.

Fair prices were obtained by municipalities for bond issues offered.

Three Rivers Bonds

Wood, Gundy & Co. were awarded $240,500 bonds of Three Rivers, Que. The bonds bear interest at 5½ per cent. and consist of two issues, maturing in 20 and 30 years. At 99.65, the price paid, the money is costing 5.3 per cent. The bids were:

	20-Yr.	30-Yr.	Total Issue
Wood, Gundy & Co.			99.65
Bell, Gouinlock & McLeod Young, Weir & Co.			99.57
			98.57
Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais			98.11
Provincial Securities	96.45	97.05	
Beaubien & Co. ..	99.10		

Paris Sells Bonds

A town of Paris issue was awarded to Municipal Bankers' Corporation at 101.62. The issue is in two blocks, one of $75,000 5½ per cent., repayable in 30 instalments, and one of $15,000 5½ per cent., repayable in 20 instalments. The town secures the money on a 5.35 per cent. basis.

Tenders received were:

Municipal Bankers Corp.	101.62
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	101.55
Bain, Snowball & Co.	101.553
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	101.38
Stewart, Scully & Co.	101.26
Macneill, Graham & Co.	101.11
Wood, Gundy & Co.	101.08
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. ..	100.57
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	100.43

Buy Milton Issue

The town of Milton sold $15,000 5½ per cent. bonds, issued under the Ontario Housing Act, privately to Bird, Harris & Co. at 100.

May Exchange Property for Cement Co. Stock

It is understood that during the next few months a bond issue of the National Cement Company will be offered throughout the province of Quebec. This company, which has offices in Montreal, contemplates operating a plant in Montreal East.

A report from Montreal says:

"The stock of this company is being offered to the public by an American house, the New England Building Development Corporation of Boston, and in accordance with American law, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has the approval of the offering under consideration.

"According to the report issued as a result of investigation made by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, the promoters of this company purchased in 1916 the site of 116 acres in Montreal East for $1,750 an acre, or approximately $200,000. This property the promoters have turned in to the company, receiving therefor stock to the par value of $2,817,200 of preferred and common."

TAX RATES

Mitchell .. .. 40 mills

Total United States bank loans are roughly estimated at present to be $32,000,000,000. In other words, while brokers' loans have been declining, there has been a larger industrial demand for money.

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending August 21

BONDS—	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range High	1922 Low	Range 1923 High	Range 1923 Low	Latest Price Ask	Latest Price Bid	Week High	End Low
Asbestos	5	1942	6.10	100	76	90	85	88	—	87¾	87
Bell Telephone	5	1925	6.05	98	94	101.90	97¼	—	98	98	—
Can. Bread	6	1941	6.04	99	98½	100	96	99½	—	99½	—
Can. Car	6	1939	5.94	101	95	100¼	99	—	99½	100½	—
C. C. Rubber	6	1946	5.92	100¾	88	102½	99	101	—	101	—
Dom. Canners	6	1940	6.27	97	93	99	95¾	99	96	97¼	—
Dom. Iron	5	1929	6.20	94	82½	94	92	96	—	94	—
Nat. Breweries	6	1939	5.60	101¼	97	104	101¼	—	102¼	104	103⅞
Quebec Railway	5	1939	7.05	87¼	65¼	82	69	81	80¼	80¾	80
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.45	88¾	71¾	86¾	80½	—	—	82½	81½
Rio Janeiro	5	1935	6.65	87¾	76	87	84	—	—	86	—
War Loan	5	1925	4.76	96.30	96.10	100.95	99.10	100.70	100.60	100.50	100.25
Do.	5	1931	4.85	99.60	96.25	103.80	99.80	101.30	101.20	100.90	
Do.	5	1937	4.76	101.50	99.50	103.30	102.00	102.55	102.45	102.45	102.00
Victory Loan	5½	1923	5.12	100.70	98.75	100.95	100.00	100.30	100.20	100.15	100.00
Do.	5½	1924	5.07	100.75	98.00	101.40	100.25	100.83	100.75	100.60	100.45
Do.	5½	1927	4.81	102.70	99.75	103.50	102.35	103.00	102.90	102.75	102.45
Do.	5½	1933	4.74	104.85	101.25	106.70	104.40	105.70	105.60	105.80	105.45
Do.	5½	1934	5.15	101.35	98.80	103.90	101.30	103.10	103.00	103.15	102.90
Do.	5½	1937	4.75	106.25	103.00	108.45	106.50	107.80	107.70	107.90	107.45
Do., renewal	5½	1927	5.05	101.10	99.40	102.80	101.00	101.75	101.50	102.00	
Do., renewal	5½	1932	5.17	101.00	99.70	103.00	101.00	102.55	102.45	102.50	102.25

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LARGE INCREASES IN TORONTO DEBT PAST THREE YEARS

Statutory Margin Down; Railway Clean Up is Responsible

The annual report of Toronto's Commission of Finance for 1922 comments on the increase of the city's gross debt from $104,000,000 in 1920 to $145,000,000 in 1922, of which $31,000,000 was due to the acquisition of the Toronto Railway. The amount of the debt redeemed in 1922 was $3,502,352, and the debentures issued totalled $18,580,977.

Of the total debt $64,000,000 is on account of public utilities, and $14,000,000 on local improvements, for which the city will be reimbursed, from year to year, by special levies on the properties benefited. The balance, $67,000,000, has been incurred for general purposes. The debt limit allowed by statute is $65,695,120. After allowing for exemptions of $86,131,336, on account of revenue-producing debt, the present debt is $58,956,243. The city thus has a leeway of $6,738,877, as compared with $9,364,290 in 1921 and $10,659,498 the previous year.

Fortunately the estimates for 1923 provide for capital authorization of only $13,584,658, a gratifying decrease from those of the two preceding years.

Redemption of Debt

The gross debt of $145,000,000 is made up of $81,500,000 sinking fund bonds and $63,500,000 serial bonds. For the redemption of the former over $30,000,000 has been accumulated, and the latter are met out of revenue as they mature each year.

Behind the public utility debts are assets in the form of plants, properties and equipment. (A gross operating profit of $4,754,867 was earned by the street railway system during the first 16 months of operation. A large part of this was, it is understood, set aside for depreciation) It is recognized by all sound financial men that adequate provision for depreciation and future contingencies which may arise, should be made each year out of the revenues of these utilities (and only by adhering to this principle can a true statement of the accounts be maintained). This applies particularly to the street railway, since a strong demand at any time for a reduction from the present seven cent fare might seriuosly reduce its revenue.

AFTER MURRAY-MOGRIDGE

A deal is on to transfer the Murray-Mogridge to British interests. However, there has been a delay owing to unfavorable conditions in England. September is said to be the time now allowed for taking up the stock.

BIG INCREASE IN PROFITS OF CYANAMID

Much Improved Operating Conditions Reported to Company's Shareholders

American Cyanamid Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1923, a net income of $2,009,957, after charges and Federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for preferred dividends to $25.38 a share earned on the outstanding $6,954,300 common stock, compared with net income of $197,992, or $3.54 a share earned on the $5,595,900 preferred stock outstanding in the previous year.

The balance sheet of the company shows total assets of $16,134,424, of which $746,413 is cash, $1,600 notes receivable, $433,477 accounts receivable, U. S. government securities $1,963,956, inventories $1,309,037, due from subsidiaries $3,195.35 investments $5,093,189, property accounts, less depreciation, $3,820,877, prepaid insurance taxes, etc., $300,772. Patents and licenses are valued at $2,145,568.

Liabilities include the $6,594,300 of common stock and $5,695,900 preferred, in which there is a 6 per cent. cumulative dividend. Accounts payable total $890,203, dividends payable, $149,882.

Reserve for taxes, $229,715; subsidiaries, $228,073; reserved for contingencies, $950,000; surplus, $1,496,351. Total, $16,134,424.

In remarks attached to the annual report of the company, C. M. Grant, treasurer, says:

"Company has purchased portion of stock of Owl Fumigating Company, which it did not previously own, so that it is now sole owner of that company.

"During the year good-will amounting to $2,216,804, was written off books out of surplus. As a matter of business prudence it seemed advisable to set up a contingent reserve of $950,000 to provide against government suit for back taxes and suits growing out of formation of Amalgamated Phosphate Company. None of these claims are admitted by American Cyanamid Company."

FORD SURPRISES THE SURPRISE PARTY

Henry Ford's peculiar attitude toward social conventions was never more clearly brought out than on the occasion of his recent birthday, July 30. John Kelsey and several friends of long standing, thinking it would be appropriate to celebrate Ford's 60th milestone, planned a surprise party. Arrangements were made so that ostensibly one of the party was to have dinner with Ford in a simple way at the friend's residence.

When the day of the party arrived Ford took a stroll and until the day following no one could get in touch with him. Where he put in the time even his closest friends do not know, but he did not go to the party and has not yet intimated that he knew a party had been planned for him.

Asked if the friends were not surprised, one member of the party said: "No. That is typical of Henry. He sensed what was going on and probably had some reason for not wishing to attend, but rather than decline he avoided the invitation, in true Yankee style."

CIVIC AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

HIGH PRAISE FOR B. C. ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IS HEARD

British Journal Says Province Is Ahead of Old Country

Recognition has come from a British source for the public accounitng system of the province of British Columbia. This system, which aims at giving the greatest possible degree of comparable information regarding the finances of the province to taxpayers and investors, has been described to THE FINANCIAL POST in the past and similar systems have been recommended for other provinces that are still lagging behind in their accounting and reporting systems.

The Municipal Journal, a leading publication in its field in Britain, has this to say in a recent issue regarding British Columbia's public accounts, which are issued under the direction of Comptroller-General A. N. Mouatt:

"British Columbia is a typical example of efficiency and loyalty in colonization. From the accounting point of view it is also a good instance of that freedom and elasticity which youth so freely imparts into the rigidity of the home systems of an Old Country.

"We have before us, in setting down these reflections, the published accounts of British Columbia, printed by authority of the Legislative Assembly for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1922. After the formal preface to the volumes, consisting of two lines of print from the Minister of Finance and the Comptroller General, respectively, the whole spirit of the publication may be understood from the unofficial preface at the head of the index. 'The form of the accounts should bring to light extravagance and inefficiency, and enable criticism to be usefully applied.'

Gives Public Facts

"It can be said without reservation that the volume consistently maintains this note, namely, that the accounts are for the education of the public and give them the maximum assistance in applying useful and constructive, as well as destructive criticism. Those familiar with many similar publications at home will realize the force of this judgment of the British Columbia statement, but the book proves its worth when tested either by general or specific instances.

"In general terms, the arrangement of the volume is simple, the sections are sequential and logical in order and in form, until we get to the statistical appendices, which might be improved in classification and, indeed, would form the nucleus of a separate section of the book capable of arrangement in as good a form as the accounts themselves which precede the statistics.

A Real Balance Sheet

"Here is a Government which submits a Balance Sheet. Moreover, it is an understandable balance sheet which even Government officials could understand. There is a summarized statement of the income and outgoings of the Government superior to anything published in Britain, and even making allowances for the comparative simplicity of government by a Legislative Assembly in British Columbia, there is sufficient to prove that the more complex conditions of national life in Great Britain do not render impossible the publication of simple statements of accounts giving the nation's financial position, and its annual turnover in a simple form which could be understood by the people.

Full Details Given

"The details of the expenditure given in full, down to the humblest messenger's salary, would of course be too great at home for publication in a handy volume, but the way in which one can test the cost of various branches of the Government of the Province in relation to the return in cash form obtained from such outlay, is surprising. There is always, of course, the element of public benefit not to be expressed in cash form, to be derived from the outlay of a department like the Public Works, which has to be borne in mind and which no formal accounts can satisfactorily illustrate. This, however, is a difficulty inherent in local government accounts and can only be tested, even approximately, by statistics as to the volume of work done, docks and harbors built, streets and roads constructed, and so on.

"The volume is capable of improvement in this particular, and the statistical results or facts expressed in summarized statements of work done or in the form of costs per suitable unit of work done, might advantageously be incorporated in future volumes.

"These accounts are, however, so far ahead of any publication by the British Government, that it might almost appear captious to suggest the improvements mentioned!"

Offer Bondholders Stock for Their Investments

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Notice has been given to the holders of the general mortgage bonds of the Medical Arts Building Corporation of Montreal, that a meeting will be held on September 17 for the purpose of considering a resolution to waive any default under the trustees by reason of the non-payment of interest due on the first of May last.

The plan is to offer the bond holders 8 per cent. preferred cumulative stock of equal par value and to discharge the bond indebtedness.

This issue of bonds is evidently in the nature of a second mortgage, for the issue is described as 15 year 8 per cent. general mortgage sinking fund bonds. The first mortgage bonds were sold in Philadelphia and district by Battles & Company.

Confer on Prince Albert Estimates in September

A deadlock has been created at Prince Albert by the refusal of the bondholders' committee to pass the city's estimates for the year.

Correspondence received from the bondholders tied their objections to the estimates down to five specific items. These items were the police and school estimates and the grants to the Agricultural Society, the board of trade and the city band.

The bondholders' committee intimated that the matters in dispute, in their opinion, could be amicably adjusted by a conference between representatives of the city and the bondholders at Toronto.

The city council agreed to this and it is understood that a conference is being arranged, to be held in Toronto the first week in September, at which the whole situation will be reviewed.

SASKATOON CIVIL SERVANTS DISPUTE SALARY SCHEDULE

Dissatisfaction Over Recent Reductions Causes Four Resignations

Salary reductions in the city treasurer's department at Saskatoon have resulted in the resignation of four employees and left the treasurer, John Oliver, to carry on the business with only a skeleton staff. The situation presents a problem for the City Council to solve. Whether the solution will come with a salary increase for present employees, or the addition of others to the staff, will rest with council to determine.

Men with many years in the city's service, and each of them with long experience in the treasurer's department, were among those who resigned. It is also intimated other resignations are likely.

Yearly salary cuts are said to be at the bottom of the present trouble. Employees declare they are offered no incentive to work and pointedly ask the question: "What's the use of us giving the best years of our lives to an organization which continually reduces our pay cheques?"

This problem of remuneration for civil servants has long been considered a difficult one and many contend that present conditions result in governments and municipalities not securing the best employees. On the one hand the civil servant has the assurance of continued employment to a greater degree than those in business life, and is often protected by insurance, pension funds, retirement allowances, etc. In addition he is freed from the uncertainties and fluctuations of business with its attendant worries.

On the other hand there is an atmosphere of certainty about it, which acts as an effective deterrent to a highly ambitious youth, who sees in business an opportunity, at least, to gain a handsome competence. Another factor to be considered is that in business, an efficient employee, as a rule, has little difficulty in locating elsewhere, if conditions are not satisfactory. In civil service positions it is often difficult to change when that is desirable, and years of service tend to unfit one for the rigours of business life.

The problem from the employer's side is not an easy one. Control of governing bodies is based on elective systems, resulting in periodical changes. This in itself hampers those in authority in attempting to enforce efficient business methods in departments. Moreover, the fact that there is not the same exodus of higher officials to other spheres, as in business, bars the way to rapid increases in position and salary without effecting a wholesale rise in the cost of public service.

Will Give Service on Five Cent Basis

Four conclusions were reached by the Board of Control, Ottawa, in regard to the recent offer of the Ottawa Electric Railway, put forth as a basis for settling the street railway problem in Ottawa. This offer was that the Ottawa Electric Railway would agree to build certain important extensions recommended by R. M. Feustel, street railway expert, if a straight five-cent fare was allowed by the city, and if workmen's and other special rates were cancelled, and provided the Ottawa Electric Railway was exempted from taxation except on real estate.

The four conclusions reached were —That the board recommend the reconvening of last year's street railway committee, which handled the street railway question—second, approval by the board of the Ottawa Electric Railway carrying out the extensions enumerated in their offer —third, that the valuation of $4,500,000, arrived at last year, be adhered to as a basis of negotiation in any proposed purchase of the Ottawa Electric Railway five years hence, plus cost of extensions and minus depreciation; and fourth, that steps be taken to see if war-time legislation giving the company the right to appeal to the Dominion Railway Board, regarding a revision of fares, has been renewed by the company.

MONTREAL ISSUE OFF UNTIL BOND PRICES IMPROVE

City Has $10,000,000 to Sell at Opportune Time

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Some little comment was created by the announcement of the City of Montreal that it would not proceed to sell its $10,000,000 bond issue until the end of the year anyway. Chairman Brodeur, of the city executive, made this statement. That the city should delay the issuance of the bonds was not in itself unexpected. That the statement of the postponement should fix with a certain amount of definiteness the sale of the issue at the end of the year was a matter for surprise, for Chairman Brodeur is recognized as a shrewd bond seller and this statement seemed to indicate the opinion that the bond market would not regain full strength for another five or six months at least.

Inquiry at the city hall by THE FINANCIAL POST elicited the information that no definite time has been fixed for the sale of the bonds and that the announcement was not intended to convey any such impression. Montreal may come into the market at any time that the outlook is favorable; as early as October if prices improve by then.

Loan is $10,000,000

Montreal needs $10,000,000 to complete the programme of extensions and improvements that it has in hand. Most of the bonds issued for this financing will be thirty year bonds and there will be some for twenty years. Whether the issue is made in the United States or Canada will depend upon the comparative development of strength in the two markets. It is desired to sell bonds in Canada if at all possible in order to avoid speculating on exchange on the principal and interest payments in the future, but the best market at the time of the sale will be chosen.

The $10,000,000 includes $3,800,000 to refund a loan maturing on September 1, but this and other capital accounts requiring immediate financing will be taken care of by temporary loans from the banks. These temorary loans are now easy to arrange at favorable terms because the banks have plenty of money and welcome an opportunity for a good short term loan.

What the Bonds Include

The loan by-laws included in the $10,000,000 loan are: $3,800,000 for refunding the loan of that amount in connection with the obligations of the annexed municipality of Maisonneuve; $1,500,000 for the reconstruction of the new municipal building; $350,000 for new water services; $650,000 for the reconstruction of the Ontario street subway and water service pipes; $500,000 for the city acqueduct; and $4,000,000 for what is called the working capital account. This latter fund is borrowed in anticipation of the payments by the ratepayers of the costs of such public works as pavements, sewers and the like. It does not, therefore, increase the funded debt of the city. No sinking fund is arranged on local improvement borrowing, the refunds from properties being counted on to meet the maturing bonds.

Quebec Has Difficulty Buying in Its Own Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Although the province of Quebec has been in the market for more than two months trying to redeem $250,000 worth of unmatured bonds, as announced in the last fiscal year report, it appears that up to the present this has not proved possible. The investment is considered so good by those holding these bonds that it is extremely difficult to get them at a fair price.

Tenders and By-Laws

Aug. 25.—Pickering Township.—$11,000, 5½% 20 instalment and $40,000, 5½% 30 instalment bonds. D. R. Beaton, Whitevale, Township Clerk.

Aug. 27. Township of Renfrew.—$22,465.05, 6% 20 instalment bonds and $12,500 5½% 20 instalment bonds. R. P. Watt, Clerk-Treasurer.

Aug. 28. Town of Hanover.—$60,000, 5½%, 30 instalment bonds. John Taylor, Town Clerk.

Sept. 1, County of Peel—$18,000, 5½ per cent., 10-instal. debentures. L. H. Willis, County Clerk, Brampton.

Sept. 3. Smith's Falls.—$20,000 6% 5 instalment bonds. C. A. Patterson, M. D., Chairman, Finance Committee.

Sept. 4. Hanover.—$7,600, 5½% 30 instalment debentures. John Taylor, Clerk.

Village of Erin, Ont. $40,000, 6% 25 instalment school bonds. Wm. Conboy, Clerk.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Ottawa — The Soldier Settlement Board has compiled crop production reports on 18,216 soldier settlers' farms for the season of 1922. They show a total of field, orchard and garden crops amounting to $15,966,203. Eighty-one per cent. of the settlers had a farm garden, 79 per cent. had milch cows, 43 per cent. brood sows and 77 per cent. poultry. They accounted in the year for the raising of 7,594,018 bushels of wheat and 6,430,731 bushels of oats.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Aug. 17.—Paris, Ont.	Municipal Bankers' Corp.	5½% 20 & 30-in.	$10,000	101.62	5.35
Aug. 20.—Three Rivers, Que.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	5½% 20 & 30-yr.	240,500	99.65	5.53
—Milton	Bird, Harris & Co.	5½%	15,000	100.00	5.50

We recommend for Investment
Belgo Canadian Paper Company Limited
7% Preferred Stock
at 96.50 to yield 7¼%
ASSETS: Over $300 of equity for each $100 share.
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SECURITY
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EARNINGS
Average earnings sufficient to pay interest charges over six times.
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Unlisted Securities
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MONTREAL

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING
ADELAIDE 8293 - TORONTO

CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO

Returns made by the Agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, say that plowing in preparation for fall wheat has been greatly retarded by the baked condition of the soil, owing to the comparatively dry midsummer. The ground in some cases has been so hard that plowing with horses has been either difficult or impossible. Much of the land now being prepared for wheat of this year's planting is fallow, alsike ground, or barley stubble. The scarcity of labor is also likely to restrict the area of fall wheat, which will be decidedly below that of the past few years.

Farm laborers are scarce in practically every district. The Middlesex representative reports placing twenty during the past week, fifteen of whom were Swiss. Grey, however, reports that the comparatively few farm helpers on hand have been greatly lessened by the western excursions, which have taken about 350 from that county already. At one small station at least sixty young men left last Wednesday.

The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

Assurances in Force $630,000,000
Assets - - - $170,000,000

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1869

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Our "Square Deal" Contract will appeal to you with compelling force—**one contract only—no middlemen**—new and saleable "Coupon Savings" Policies. For particulars of the "Square Deal" Contract and available Territory, communicate with the Managing Director.

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The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874

TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$78,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $500 to $5,000

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Over $170,000,000.00 Life Insurance in Force on Legal Reserve Basis.
Over $140,000,000.00 Paid to Members and Beneficiaries.

Issued Policies on 6 Plans, $500.00 to $10,000.00. Cash Surrender, Paid-Up and Extended Insurance Values.

Liberal contract for good organizer for City of Toronto.
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A BRITISH COMPANY
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LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1835
Fire - Automobile - Marine Insurance
TOTAL ASSETS OVER $40,000,000.00.
Head Office for Canada - 36 Toronto St., Toronto
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DISPUTE OVER RAIN INSURANCE POLICY

Chicago Ball Club Files Suit for $10,000 Against Eagle Star Company

A rain insurance policy is now the cause of a suit for $10,000 filed by the management of the Chicago American League Baseball Club last week. The defendant in the case is the Eagle Star and British Dominion Insurance Company. The bill alleges that the club was insured for $18,750 against rain. The policy, according to the bill, provided that in the event that more than .100 of an inch of rain fell between noon and 5 o'clock of the playing day, the company would reimburse the club for losses when the club's expenses exceeded the gross income for the day.

The bill charges that more than .100 of an inch of rain fell in New York, where the White Sox were scheduled to play on April 15. The insurance company refused to pay its obligation, it is said, on the ground that the small number of spectators was not due to the rain.

Rain insurance has been growing in popularity in both Canada and the United States. It is used largely by ball clubs, and of course claims are frequent.

The Toronto Club in the International League do not as a rule insure every game, but those scheduled for Saturdays or holidays are always covered. During the past week a number of claims arose. This class of insurance may be secured, however, in the case of any functions which may suffer loss through rain. The practice of insuring annual fall fairs has gained some favor as it helps to stabilize the returns, reducing them slightly in years when the fair occurs on a fine day, and holding them up when the attendance suffers from bad weather.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC

As long as the Ottawa Electric Railway Company continues to operate cars on Sundays, it cannot refuse to sell seven tickets for 25 cents as provided for in the agreement with the city of July 29th, 1899.

This was the opinion expressed by City Solicitor Proctor, of Ottawa, at a board of control meeting. At a previous board meeting a letter had been received from the O. E. R. pointing out that its agreement with the city to sell tickets at the rate of 28 for $1 or seven for 25 cents on Sundays, expired on Aug. 13, this year.

ATTEMPT TO REALIZE ON COUPONS DUE 1897

Toronto Man Finds Certificates in 1919; Company Absorbed

An enquirer has asked THE FINANCIAL POST for information about the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company. It appears that in 1919 a Toronto man found, on a downtown street, a number of £2 coupons of bonds issued by this company, which were due on August 1, 1897. For some unknown reason they had not been cashed and the finder has so far been unable to locate the owner.

No recent record of the company has been found, but investigation reveals that this company formed the nucleus of the Canadian Northern Railway, when it was first organized. Consequently the properties pledged under these bonds, now form part of the Canadian National Railways. A point of law arises as to whether payment of the coupons can be secured, when 20 years have elasped since they were due.

The enquirer believes that the money can be collected, as the bank of payment would only hold the money to meet them as a trustee. On the other hand, the bank may have returned the money to the railway company, in which case it is doubtful if the holder of the coupons has a legal claim.

THE CLIENT FELL DOWN

The field manager was training the new life insurance salesman. He explained carefully the procedure of selling. "You open your book at page so and so; tell your prospect such and such. He will answer this and that and you proceed to tell him so and so again. To this he will probably answer something along these lines and then you sign him up." This was about the tenor of the remarks of the field manager.

The salesman went out fully primed to tackle his first prospect. Life insurance selling was easy, he decided.

At noon he came back crestfallen and disappointed.

"What's wrong?" asked the manager. "You couldn't sign him up. Did you tell him exactly what I told you to tell him?"

"Yes," replied the new salesman mournfully. "I started to tell him the story just as you told it to me but the poor fool didn't know his part."

INSURANCE FOR BUYER AND SELLER

SEEK TO PROVIDE FOR EDUCATION BY ENDOWMENT POLICY

Insurance Bulletin Emphasizes Value of Education to Succeed

It is claimed that statistics prove that the time spent in school and college is worth at least $40,000 to each university graduate.

The increasing desire of parents to ensure an adequate education for their children, has engaged the attention of many financial experts. Realizing the handicaps of an uneducated child, much attention is being paid to provide against contingencies. The story of the boy who was marked for certain training but was forced to go to work at an early age, owing to the death of a father, has been teaching its lesson. The life insurance companies have played a part in placing around the education of children a desirable certainty, which relieves many a worried father and mother.

A bulletin issued by the Imperial Life Assurance Company gives some interesting statistics from recent records. It says:

"It must be admitted that the ability to make money does not of itself constitute a successful life. Nevertheless, a father's first concern in planning his children's education is that they may be enabled to earn an adequate income after they enter upon their business or professional life.

"Statistics show that a poorly educated workman, who comes from the class of boys leaving public school at fourteen years of age, earns an average of $500 per year for 44 years (from age 14 to age 58) or a total of $22,000 during his lifetime. A high school graduate earns on the average $1,000 yearly for 40 years (age 18 to age 58), or, $40,000 during his lifetime. In other words, the four years (720 school days) of additional schooling increases the earnings of the high school graduate by $18,000. That is to say, each day spent in high school adds $25.00 to his life's earnings.

"A university education affords advantages over those afforded by a high school education as impressive as those of a high school over a public school education. For instance data gathered out of the experience of 100 business concerns and covering a period of between three and four years show that about 90 per cent. of college-trained men were successful in rising to large salaries and responsible positions, as compared with 25 per cent. of men without a college education.

"Figures made public early in 1923, by one of the prominent universities, showing the earning capacity of the class which graduated in 1912 are of special interest in this connection. Members of this class received an average income in 1922 of $6,750. The largest individual income reported was $50,000, made by a manufacturer, and the smallest was $3,525, which was earned by a teacher. Surely an average annual income of $6,750 for an entire class, ten years after graduation, is ample evidence of the cash value of a college education."

The bulletin concludes by an extended table giving the estimated cost of each course, including the student's living allowances, etc., at practically all the Canadian colleges, the average estimated cost of a complete course being around $2,000. The information as to fees and other particulars, which are definitely set, were supplied by the registrars of each college. The personal expenses are estimates which vary with the personal habits of each student.

It is proposed to ensure the cost of such an education by placing endowment insurance on a father's life for the estimated amount. The annual premiums for this, are small, and well within the means of the average man. All life insurance companies operating in Canada sell endowment policies suitable for this purpose. Many of them have endowment policies specially designed for providing the education of children.

The principal features of such a policy are to make certain that the necessary sums will be available to pay for the education when the child reaches a specified age, usually eighteen. Thus, the term of the endowment is arranged so that it will mature at that time. The insured parent pays the annual premiums until the policy matures. If he is living then the company makes the payments for the child's education. No further premiums are required to be made to the company should the insured father die before the child reaches 18 years of age, but the income is paid in exactly the same manner as if the father's death had not occurred and deposits had been continued. By specifying that the insurance will be paid in yearly instalments instead of a lump sum, the possibility of the whole sum being lost by unwise investing, etc., is avoided.

If the child dies before reaching the age of eighteen, the policy may be continued for other purposes or the cash surrender value may be taken. In some policies it is provided that in such a case the company will return to the father all premiums paid, together with 3 1-2 per cent. interest, provided this amount is not greater than the face value of the endowment.

An alternative plan is for the father to purchase an ordinary life policy, providing for the benefits to be paid in the same manner. The annual premiums on this are much less than on the endowment, and obtain the same results if the parent dies. However, if he lives, he has only a cash surrender value when the child becomes eighteen, and must bear the cost of the education himself. For this reason the former plan is favored since it provides against the parent's death, and also the possibility of adverses in a financial way, making the education doubly sure.

Statutory Conditions of Fire Policies Outlined

A recent issue of the "Federal Magnet," published by the Federal Fire Insurance Co., has attracted much attention. It outlines clearly the statutory conditions governing fire insurance policies, especially those pertaining to the duties of the holder of a policy.

This is worthy of commendation as more might be done by the companies in the field in educating the public to the most common provisions. Fire insurance is widely held and yet those holding it know, as a rule, surprisingly little about the governing clauses. They ask a local agent to secure them a policy, and when it is received they place it in a safe deposit box and forget about it until a fire occurs. Often at such a time mistakes, which might have been avoided, prove costly.

TAKE PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE POLICY TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Mining Company Finds Use and Occupancy Policy Helpful

The importance of use and occupancy insurance as outlined in THE FINANCIAL POST recently is further emphasized at this time by the fire which occurred some time ago on the property of the Hecla Mining Company in Idaho, U. S. A. The loss of the Hecla ore and concentrates shipments to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan smelter have seriously reduced the scale of production, and following August 15 only one ore furnace can be kept running. In spite of this serious disaster, an announcement comes from the directors that the dividends will be paid regularly while the property is being restored to an operating basis. The company carried $350,000 fire insurance which will largely take care of the actual loss through destruction of the property. However, a greater loss would ordinarily ensue through the enforced idleness of the plant. The directors foresaw this possibility and, to forestall it, have carried a $1,000,000 use and occupancy insurance policy. It is the proceeds of this policy which will be used to continue the dividends.

There are some businesses where the value of the use and occupancy policy is not so evident as others, but business men who have charge of large plants are realizing the logic of such protection. Where a large overhead has been built up, it cannot be easily reduced at such a time, and much of it remains. Moreover, claims under it do not arise wholly from fire losses. Where special machinery is in use the smallest capital loss may be productive of periods of idleness, which entail disastrous losses. It is one of the factors in a company's development which makes for regularity in its financial affairs and may be the means, as in this case, of avoiding a radical change of policy.

Monarch Life Century Club Holds Meeting

A successful meeting of the Century Club of the Monarch Life was held recently at Lake Windermere, B. C. Twenty-five agents of the company qualified for membership in the club in 1922 by writing $100,000 or more of paid-for insurance. The meeting was attended by W. A. Matheson, the president of the company, and J. W. W. Stewart, the managing director.

RUSH TO SECURE INSURANCE UNDER DOMINION PLAN

Time for Applications for Soldiers' Insurance Expires Sept. 1

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment is being deluged with applications for insurance under the Soldiers' Insurance Act, owing to the fact that the extension of time for filing applications made last session expires on the first of September.

During last week alone there were received 1,014 paid-up applications for insurance under the Act, the insurance value involved being $2,535,000. In addition, 500 inquiries approximately are being received daily, the inquiries being for new or additional insurance.

In the first three weeks of August about 2,500 applications were received. The number of applications being received exceeds the peak number received in a month at any time since the Act went into force. During the first year of operation the number of applications averaged slightly over 400 per month, but during August and September of last year the number ran up to about 2,000 per month. It afterwards fell off rapidly and for June and July of the present year it ran little under 400 per month.

Altogether about 24,000 applications for insurance, totalling approximately $60,000,000, have been received by the department.

The act was passed originally to give soldiers, who might be so incapacitated as to be unable to pass regular life insurance medical examinations, an opportunity to secure the benefits of life insurance protection. It provides that any one who had served during the war might apply for and receive a life insurance policy for any amount up to $5,000, provided he pays the required premiums. As the government bears the cost of administering the department, the rates are necessarily low. That this has been appreciated is evidenced by the large number which have taken advantage of the opportunity. The result is that the department now has more insurance in force than many life insurance companies.

The act originally specified that applications would be accepted only up to the fall of 1922, but this was amended to allow an extension of time to Sept. 1 of this year, after which no applications will be accepted.

SECURE CONTROL OF CASUALTY COMPANY

General Animals to be Associated With Toronto Casualty; Started in 1907

The controlling stock of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada has been purchased by A. E. Dawson of Toronto and W. W. Evans of Winnipeg, representing interests closely identified with the control of the Toronto Casualty, Fire and Marine Insurance Company. It is expected that the two companies will become associated closely, as there are some advantages, especially in respect of reinsurance.

The General Animals Insurance Company was incorporated by special act of Parliament in 1907, and was granted a Dominion license enabling it to transact automobile, live stock and plate glass insurance, and the company has an extensive organiza- all over the Dominion. It has an authorized capital of $500,000, of which $103,800 is subscribed. At the end of 1921 it had assets of $81,028 and a surplus of $38,177.

Cheap Accident Policies Usually Offer But a Limited Protection

A sound policy to follow when purchasing insurance of any kind is to examine the policy you are considering in particular, remembering that you usually get what you pay for in such cases. Insurance rates have as their foundation the careful calculations of actuarial experts. If a lower premium is charged there is usually some reason which you should have satisfactorily explained.

Especially is this true of accident insurance. From time to time many policies have appeared on the market purporting to be especially cheap. Purchasers have usually found that some clauses were inserted in such cases exempting the company from certain risks. The case for wide protection in accident insurance is ably argued in a recent issue of "Protection," a weekly bulletin published by the Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford. It says:

"If a millionaire puts $10,000 into wildcat speculation there is no one to say him nay. It's his money and he has a plenty to spare. But when a widow puts up her all, or the average man his savings of a lifetime, everyone cries "murder!"

"If a man who has adequate accident insurance takes a flyer on one of these $5 special automobile policies, it is his $5 and he is amply protected. But when Mr. Average Purchaser, with a family dependent upon him, is persuaded to carry one, in lieu of twenty-four-hours-a-day full-coverage accident insurance, he becomes the unconscious victim of cheap insurance, bound to be unsatisfactory if an injury is sustained.

"Any form of accident insurance is good enough if accidents never happen but, when an insured meets with injury, the best is none too good. A policy which costs $5 and does not pay in excess of $1,000 for an accidental death or in excess of $750 should the insured become totally and permanently disabled for life, and, at that, does not cover more than one or two forms of accident, is a parody on accident insurance and should be relegated to the scrap heap.

"For the five years ending 1922, 18 per cent. of the accident claims paid by The Travelers under personal accident policies were for automobile accidents. Why should a man who needs accident insurance take a policy which covers 18 per cent. of the hazards of life and leaves him and his family unprotected for the remaining 82 per cent. especially when the 18 per cent. protection is inadequate in amount and extent.

Of course automobile accidents are happening. They are happening every day. The newspapers are full of them. And so are other kinds of accidents which the newspapers do not usually use.

"Accident insurance is needed. Never so much needed as in the present day. But this constitutes the big reason why, in furnishing protection for an injury to the person, companies and the great army of insurance producers should put all of the weight of their influence back of the sale of legitimate full-cover contracts and against that which has the stigma of being limited and insufficient."

Judgment Given by Court in Buckley Estate Case

ST. JOHN.—Judgment has been given in the court case arising from a dispute over the value of lumber burned on the property of the Buckley Estate at Newcastle, N. B. The estate sued the insurance companies for $112,000, alleging the lumber was of that valuation. The insurance firms refused to pay that sum, claiming the lumber was of much lower value.

Mr. Justice Chandler, of St. John, N. B., has decided that the valuation of the destroyed lumber is $24,800. He has ordered the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company to pay one-thirteenth of this sum. The question of costs was not adjusted and will lie in abeyance for a time. Six lawyers were involved in the litigation.

FIELD OF THE BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

(Continued from Page 10)

curves, until they have emerged into the broad highway of advancement and prosperity. The business paper presents specialized information, the experience and insight of others and offers practical solutions of many perplexing problems, timely pointers, first-aid suggestions and helpful hints. Many of these may not be applicable to the reader because of domestic conditions, local environs or the class of trade to which he caters, but he surely can obtain some thoughts or ideas which may be incorporated in the expansion of his own trade and in the service that he renders.

A business newspaper represents the most practical and efficient means of sending a sales message to an entire community and in a manner that will demand the attention of the leaders of that industry. The business papers of Canada are leaders in their line. Considering the far-flung area and comparatively small population which they serve, they are doing a most effective work in influencing trade and steadying conditions in the ups and downs and readjustments through which we are passing in this post-war period.

Every worth while line of business has to-day its retail, wholesale and manufacturing associations, and the interest of all branches is regularly kept to the forefront through the medium of the well edited and sanely conducted business paper.

FIRE AUTOMOBILE MARINE
British America Assurance Co. (Incorporated 1833)
British Empire Underwriters Agency
St. Lawrence Underwriters Agency
Western Assurance Company (Incorporated 1851)
Head Offices: 22 Wellington St., East, Toronto
INLAND TRANSPORTATION
RIOTS and STRIKES EXPLOSION

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. George, Superintendent of Agencies

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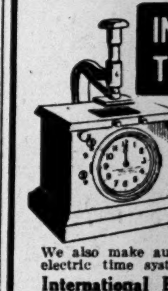

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TELLS HISTORY OF PRESENT CURRENCY SYSTEM OF CANADA

Dr. Adam Shortt Tells of Organizing First Bank in Dominion

The gold basis in Canada, the gradual steps that led up to it, starting right back at the earliest days and leading up to the Provincial Note Act of 1866 and then to present-day methods, were points dealt with by Professor Adam Shortt before the Banking and Commerce Committee, Ottawa. Dr. Shortt traced the development of Canada's present currency system from the time of its inception, dealing interestingly with the rather crude credit methods that endured before the currency system came into being.

The credit system in Canada was started, according to Dr. Shortt, with the farmers and their relation to the millers and storekeepers. They were far removed from the markets and had to produce all their needs, and so things were concentrated under one hat, as it were. When the farmer went to the store he disposed of what he had for what he could get. Little cash was available. He usually had an account at the store. Dr. Shortt said he would assume that he brought in material worth $100 and delivered that. He bought we will say $15 or $20 worth; he owed $40 but he paid that off. He took goods and supplies to the extent of another $20 and he had $40 left. Now he had people working for him or he was getting things from other people. What he did was to issue an order on this general storekeeper and miller, to these people for goods, and that order took the shape of a bill or order to give to Mr. So-and-so $10 worth of goods and got the things he wished to get to the extent of $10 and handed in the order. Or he might only get $7 worth, in which case $7 was endorsed on the order that he had got that much, and he was still entitled to $3. And when it was used up the man kept it and charged it against the farmer. That was the method.

Another development of that was what was known as the "due bill." In other words the farmer got an acknowledgment from the merchant for certain sums, which acknowledgment he could hand over to other people for work done, for supplies and so on. Thus, curiously, you have the elements of the deposit and currency system, but you have a regular system, either national or banking.

Now it was a step from that for this central merchant to hand out his own note in convenient sums of half a dollar, a dollar, two dollars and so on, and issue these to people sometimes in return for goods, sometimes as an accommodation in anticipation of grain, potash or lumber to be brought. And thus you get the first circulating medium in paper; the promises to pay off these merchants. That served very well for purely local purposes, but you can easily see that the further he got from home, the less known he was, and his credit carried less and less; and so these were purely local in their use, and did not get very far.

Obviously the next step was to establish some person or combination of persons with a larger credit, whose credit was known up and down the country and would be accepted up and down the country, and so you have the first beginning of a bank, the Bank of Montreal getting a charter in 1821.

Continued Process

From then on there was a continuance of the process of handing out paper, redeemable in the coin that is legal tender, said Prof. Shortt, but from that day to this, we have had no change in the basis of the issue of paper money by the banks.

At first, the statistics show that everybody who borrowed money at the bank, or nearly everybody, took out the money and stowed away and paid it out as needed. Then a few people began to leave their money in the bank. Instead of drawing it out and paying it to others, they began to get it only when they needed it; but still the vast majority of payments, even of merchants to each other, were made in banknotes. Then when a number of them concurrently using the Bank of Montreal, and shortly afterwards the Bank of Quebec and the Bank of Canada started, the point was, why take money out and pay it over if the other fellow immediately put it back again. Why not issue an order, just as they had on the general store, to pay Mr. So-and-so so much money, and so they issued these orders, and these were the first cheques beginning in a very simple way. Those who had accounts at the bank did not draw out their money, but left it there and drew against it. The vast majority of those who received cheques had no accounts at the bank, and so they drew the money out and kept it, paying it out as they needed; and thus it stayed in circulation with the vast majority of the people in their tills. Nearly everyone at that time had a more or less strong box. Some were manufactured by the blacksmith in the country districts, a few were imported, but that was the idea, to have a strong box to keep your money in. Gradually the system extended and more and more payments were made by cheque, and fewer and fewer in proportion by taking the money out and handing it to another man and putting it back. Thus we developed the cheque and deposit system.

Now the discount system was developed as the bank discovered that it could afford to lend money on security and thus give a credit. Most of that again was taken out but gradually it came to be left and so there began at a very early period the building up of credits.

Growth of Deposits

It has been acknowledged by some of the bankers and I wish to emphasize the fact that bank deposits grow in two ways:

First, by the deposit of money or of cheques received by parties for goods.

Secondly by loans. You get a loan from a bank, and the party who negotiates the loan does not draw the money out but leaves it in the bank intending to draw cheques against it. And where you have the gradual development of a number of banks, it circulates around, it does not matter whether it remains in that particular bank or is deposited in another, because there was developed at an early stage the clearings. Now the first clearings were in cash, but gradually they came to recognize that the clearings would be better if grouped. So that the advantage you get of having the clearings done through a bank, should be done through a clearing house, and therefore it did not matter if Tom Jones handed in the cheque and the other man got it out. You deposited it there and evened matters up and when the two banks come to settle matters they paid the balance, but when four or five come in, A to B and B to C and C to A, I might say there was no occasion for changing anything, except the slight difference, because it did not matter how many hands it passed through, one bank had to pay out to another, a certain amount, and receive a certain amount, and it did not matter to them how they received it as long as it was legal tender. And so there came to be what was acknowledged as legal tenders. There came to be Government notes available in that way. Then the bill of exchange. There was a good deal of formality about it, but that came to be a small matter too. When a man took a bill of exchange for a large amount, drawn against potash or lumber or grain shipped to Britain, he went to the bank with it because he found he could get more from the bank than from anybody else. Moreover, while many wished to get exchanges, they did not wish to get the amount he had, so it was conveniently handed into the bank in bulk and drawn agaist by either of the parties for exchange, the amount of exchange they wanted on London, but the largest amount of that came in the first place from Government charges against London, that is, expenditures on militia and various Government affairs in Canada, which were drawn against the Commissioners General, London. Then later on we had the development of the Dominion note. It is an old story, because the bank was intended to be started in 1808. It was started with the Bank of Upper Canada in 1822, when the Government was allowed to take a number of shares. This establshed a Government connection with the bank and that was one of the greatest matters of commercial contention in the country, the Government influence with the bank. William Lylon McKenzie and all of those reformers in Upper Canada denounced that bank for being connected with the Government, all the way down. Then came the financing of corporations directly, particularly such corporations as the Welland Canal and the town of York and the town of Kingston, and if you go to New Brunswick, you have the town of St. John, all issuing their own paper money, redeemable in the shape of taxes or in other things. Then I might use the parallel with this question of the three governments issuing paper money, the government of Nova Scotia, the government of New Brunswick, and the government of Prince Edward Island. The odd thing was to connect that up as a matter of history, that another chartered concern, Samuel Cunard, the founder of the great Cunard Line—he and his brothers issued notes in Halifax, and, owing to the over-issue of the notes of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the constant redemption of Cunard's notes, Cunard's notes stood at a very considerable premium above any of the provincial notes. The highest premium was on Prince Edward Island notes, the next on New Brunswick notes and this largely redeemable paper money in these provinces was a curse to finance and they struggled to get rid of it, because the difficulty of paying it off was the difficulty of getting those notes. So you have fiat money in actual experience alongside of private money, and the private money at a premium in all cases. Now, the last point is simply the introduction of the Dominion note.

Dominion Notes

There have been various efforts, as I say, to get a central Government issue, and it was finally worked out by Mr. Hincks in 1871. As you know, he took over the minor issues of the banks, below $5, and made these Dominion issues. There was the Bank of British North America, which had the right under its charter, to issue $4 notes. That was the exception; all the other banks issued $5. That worked very well, because it furnished at that time a uniform currency throughout Canada. Up to that time the banks were perfectly sound, but you had to take their notes and send them long distances to get them redeemed. The other banks would redeem them for you, but they would charge you a discount, just as they do now for cashing a cheque at other than the office where you have your deposits. So you had this up to a certain point but as it stopped there it did not inconvenience the Government, because the bank discharged the whole function of distributing the money, from $5 up, distributed their own money, and being a legal tender then the Government had gone on issuing large legals, used chiefly in making the balances in exchanges. Now, as outlined, that system was to have been kept on the gold basis, first by the banks and then by the Dominion, because the Dominion took over the responsibility of making the gold redemption and permitted the bank to draw from your own bank Dominion notes and go to the sub-Treasury and collect the notes in gold, and the banks having gold on hand did not stand on that very heavily, but would hand out ordinary gold just like in the United States. It was a two-step instead of one-step business. There you get the business of note issue, deposits of loans, making deposits, redeeming loans, abolishing deposits; you get the whole machinery growing up from these things, to the present day, and there are no new principles, but simply a combination of those, and an enlarging of the business with conveniences and inconveniences, as a result. That is the system, as we have it to-day, and it is based on a gold basis. All I have to say about the gold basis is this: the convenience of the gold basis is that it is an automatic registering of exchange values, internationally as well as domestically. You can, I am quite prepared to admit, run irredeemable paper money in a country without gold. You can but it is very very difficult and very very dangerous work. I do not wish to go into the particulars. You can ask me any questions you like about the concrete difficulties that have come from that. Unfortunately the political situation results from the central Government trying to finance or assist in financing the necessities of municipalities or any other corporations, and particularly public bodies, because they depend on the same basis. As to the support for that fact, it is a matter of registration that irredeemable paper money may be maintained in circulation at an international level. The finest example of that in concrete is what France did after the Franco-Prussian War. As you know, after the Franco-Prussian War, they had to collect the great mass of their available gold from public and private sources, and hand it over to Germany. Then they put a committee in charge of the paper money, redeemable for the time being—that committee was in charge of the issue and the redemption of that. A larger amount of money constantly comes in for taxation, and the question is how are you going to issue it. If you utilize it all, you pay it out just as it comes in, but the function of this committee was to sit there day and night in order to determine from the rates of exchange and the bank rate whether this paper money was getting too large or too small, and that would be reflected in the rates. So if it were becoming too large, what they did was to allow it to accumulate in the Bank of France, in the government exchequer, and not pay it out. Thus it automatically contracted. When things became flush again, and came back to normal they could then begin paying out, and the government had to regulate its expenditure according to the conditions of trade That committee managed for several years, I think about five years, to keep the irredeemable paper money on a singularly level basis as regards international trade, and domestic trade, and that is how it was done. Any country can do that, if it cares to go to that trouble, but it is a very troublesome thing. It requires very exceptional men to handle it. It is a handicap to the government in its taxes and expenditure, and it is altogether a crude way of doing what can be so automatically and nicely done by a gold reserve, which automatically registers the thing backwards and forwards. Statements have been made over and over again that seem to indicate that you have to have enough gold on hand to redeem all the things they are redeemable in. That again is a pure matter of experience. As a matter of fact, the gold variation in any country is merely a question of a small proportion between come and go, but where you have a credit system working so thoroughly and on such a sound basis and with so much collateral security as you have in a country like England, you can have an enormous business nationally and internationally done by England on the smallest recorded gold basis of any section of the world. Other countries, like South American countries, whose system of management is bad, have to keep huge resources of gold. How much gold is needed is a question of experiment—the credit of your banking people, the credits of the government, the ways in which you handle your exchange, and the hundred other things that go to make up a finished perfect system of exchange.

HEAR PAEAN OF PROSPERITY NOT A "WHISPER OF DEATH"

(Continued from Page 1)

vestors hold 18.5 per cent. of the total amount of the above issues compared to British holdings of 12.8 per cent.

"The showing relating to investment in Canadian industrial enterprises is even more striking. United States investment is estimated at $848,455,589, or 31 per cent. of the total investment, and the estimate of British capital in these enterprises is $285,153,175 or 10.3 per cent. of the total.

"Our capital has gone into Canadian railways, mines, motor car and accessory industries, meat-packing, rubber, paint, metal, pulp and paper, and refined petroleum industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway estimates that 24.1 per cent. of its shares are owned in the United States as against 47.8 per cent. held by British investors and presents these figures as typical of the direction of outside investment in Canadian railways. It is also reckoned that United States investors hold 32.36 per cent. of securities of Canadian mines whereas British investors own 15.46 per cent."

Trend of Capital

The Academy study previously quoted indicates that the Canadian motor car accessory industry has drawn practically all its capital from the U. S. The United States also has contributed 80 per cent. of the capital invested in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, 61 per cent. to the motor car industry, and 40 per cent. to such important Dominion enterprises as the meat-packing, rubber, and refined petroleum industries.

"Not only capital is being contributed by the United States to the development of Canada's wonderful resources," says The Index. "Accustomed to great movements of population from Europe to the United States we are apt to overlook the fact that there is a country into which large numbers of our own citizens find it desirable to emigrate. Total immigration into Canada in the years 1900 to 1922 was 3,667,310 and more than one-third of that number were from the United States. In fact, the emigrants from this country numbering 1,395,853 exceeded the number of British emigrants to Canada by more than 30,000.

"Canada has made great progress in various industries but it may be said, without detriment to her remarkable achievements, that she has yet to come into her own industrially. This applies especially to manufacturing. Naturally, with her vast expanse of territory and comparatively sparse population, it has followed that agriculture and kindred industries have taken the lead. Latest available estimates of capital invested in her various industries disclose the preeminence of Canadian agriculture. The figures are: agricultural investment (1921) $6,831,022,000; total manufactures, $3,230,686,368 (1919).

Large Undertakings

"However, big undertakings planned or under way in Canada demonstrate that the Dominion is rapidly moving to expand her already impressive manufacturing capacity. Building construction in 1922 amounted to $331,843,800, an increase of some $91,000,000 over 1921. Great water power development schemes are contemplated or are under way involving expenditures of upwards of $100,000,000, some of them to produce 150,000 h. p. and over. British Columbia alone is planning to spend $20,000,000 on new industrial development. These are indications of Canada's aim at greater manufacturing achievement and United States capital continues to contribute to the progress of this ambitious program."

PAPER MILLS BUSY

Newsprint mills in Ontario are stated to be all busy and running to capacity and, despite a slightly lessened consumption owing to seasonal conditions, shipments to the publishers throughout the province show comparatively little slackening off, says Financial Service.

That the fall will see an increased consumption of paper surpassing that of the new record set up for the first six months of the present year is the prevailing opinion in newsprint circles. Whether or not there will be an increase in the price next year remains a moot point, but in the meantime prices are holding firm.

July Building Permits Show Activity Over Whole Dominion

The building permit total in July was higher practically all over the Dominion than in the same month in 1922. The East showed a very substantial gain while the Western centres were also well up. The East held its own for the seven-month period, showing a substantial gain. The depression in building in the West, however, has held figures down.

The figures:

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY

EASTERN CITIES

				7 Months		
	July 1923	July 1922	Change	1923	1922	Change
Maritimes—						
Moncton	$ 93,640	$ 73,775+	$ 19,865	$ 246,981	$ 693,768—	$ 446,787
St. John	58,500	180,600—	122,100	295,500	476,600—	181,100
Sydney	47,195	95,765—	48,570	209,002	328,476—	119,474
Quebec—						
Montreal	1,619,370	2,291,190—	671,820	17,089,497	11,433,694+	5,655,803
Quebec	505,825	958,745—	452,920	2,810,503	2,671,214+	139,289
Sherbrooke	140,150	136,000+	4,150	323,650	569,000—	245,350
Westmount	111,430	97,785+	13,645	1,064,846	1,016,090+	48,756
Ontario—						
Brantford	46,926	149,610—	102,684	398,261	359,740+	3,852
Chatham	41,050	26,376+	14,674	187,070	165,331+	21,739
Galt	10,695	63,567—	52,872	27,470	252,035—	224,565
Hamilton	879,320	521,500+	357,820	3,522,730	3,298,215+	224,515
Kingston	35,400	118,758—	83,358	558,925	314,353+	244,572
Kitchener	364,030	107,026+	257,004	1,494,242	1,738,096—	243,854
London	359,615	287,555+	72,060	2,244,540	1,653,880+	590,660
Ottawa	172,150	782,760—	610,610	1,781,852	3,205,726—	1,423,874
Peterborough	50,095	34,570+	15,525	203,533	363,089—	159,556
Port Arthur	48,005	31,428+	16,577	2,255,024	941,530+	1,313,494
Sarnia	165,327	83,119+	82,208	538,574	534,850+	3,724
Sault St. Marie	32,931	132,020—	99,089	216,876	481,388—	264,512
St. Catharines	115,950	43,170+	72,780	470,012	517,135—	47,123
St. Thomas	5,348	44,925—	39,577	264,499	151,782+	112,717
Stratford	62,230	31,157+	31,073	324,192	602,371—	278,179
Toronto	2,980,105	3,760,035—	779,930	21,029,837	21,653,760—	623,923
Welland	3,045	15,035—	11,990	105,090	235,716—	130,626
Windsor	321,512	325,985—	4,473	3,028,177	2,800,195+	227,982
Woodstock	9,197	21,426—	12,229	178,593	177,202+	1,391
Yk. Township	717,550	1,053,400—	335,850	6,053,450	7,121,550—	1,068,100
	$9,024,591	$4,385,453+	$4,639,138	$66,922,926	$63,756,786	$.......

WESTERN CITIES

	July 1923	July 1922	Change	7 Months 1923	7 Months 1922	Change
Manitoba—						
St. Boniface	182,785	50,915+	131,870	352,853	337,598+	15,255
Winnipeg	637,200	992,600—	355,400	2,741,700	5,042,300—	2,300,600
Alberta—						
Calgary	56,400	271,800—	215,400	602,360	1,292,100—	689,740
Edmonton	316,750	193,405+	123,345	946,430	1,252,955—	306,525
Lethbridge	77,275	16,935+	60,340	171,175	111,405+	59,770
Medicine Hat	3,570	600+	2,970	15,835	9,775+	6,060
Saskatchewan—						
Moose Jaw	110,600	42,910+	67,690	239,276	238,640+	636
Prince Albert	11,400	7,505+	3,995	219,140	83,851+	135,289
Regina	109,085	208,199—	99,114	903,565	4,202,319—	3,298,754
Saskatoon	85,225	150,145—	64,920	632,663	1,397,880—	765,217
Weyburn	1,275	28,000—	26,725	11,880	43,005—	31,125
Yorkton	10,600	6,550+	4,050	43,820	121,200—	77,380
British Columbia—						
Nanaimo	617,000	680+	5,490	98,913	70,481+	28,432
N. Westminster	30,370	54,923—	24,553	235,103	192,400+	42,703
Vancouver	601,342	451,470+	149,872	2,831,492	2,464,901+	366,591
Victoria	135,815	48,350+	87,465	558,960	482,131+	76,829
	$2,986,692	$2,524,987+	$ 461,705	$10,605,165	$17,342,941	$.......

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Tariff Against Canada's Agricultural Products Forgotten in Discussing the Proposed Embargo

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—That Canada and the United States should get together and adopt a broad-gauged policy of forest conservation and reforestation and in this way evade the difficulties which confront Canada in the administration of her pulpwood resources, is the suggestion made to THE FINANCIAL POST by a local Canadian banker, who has studied the whole question rather closely. This banker, who prefers to remain anonymous, believes that an embargo on the shipment of pulpwood cut from privately-owned Canadian lands is neither practical nor desirable and would only result in raising animosities in both countries which would inevitably result in serious retaliatory methods on the part of the governments of both. Canada and the United States, this gentleman told your correspondent, have too many interests in common at present to risk the creation of any animosity; if at all possible, interested parties in both countries should attempt to work out some peaceful means of preserving the Canadian forests.

"The advocates of the pulpwood embargo in Canada," he said, "seem to forget that the United States and the American papermakers are quite as interested in the question of forest conservation as they are. Forest conservation has been a fixed policy of the American Government for many years. The more influential papermakers of the United States have been working for conservation of the national pulpwood resources for at least ten years. They are quite keenly aware of the extent to which they are dependent upon Canada for wood and pulp. Many of them have large limits in the Dominion; some of them mills. They understand quite clearly the relation between the Canadian forests and the American newsprint industry. They do not need to read propaganda articles emanating from publicity bureaus to learn where they stand."

Attitude of U. S. Makers

According to this banker, if a properly-sponsored offer for a conference between Canadian and American pulpwood consuming interests were made, the Americans would not be found unwilling to agree to any reasonable arrangement which would help Canada preserve her forests. Most of the larger American newsprint manufacturing corporations with extensive pulpwood limits had adopted conservation policies of their own; one, the International Paper Company, the largest manufacturer of newsprint in the United States, had a very clear-cut policy in regard to reforestation. It demanded no stretch of the imagination to see that it should be possible to induce most of the American manufacturers to agree to support some policy of conservation in Canada.

"Canada," he continued, "is in a very strong position so far as this particular question is concerned. At a round table conference she would be in a position to virtually dictate a policy for the consumers of her pulpwood in the United States to adopt. She might have to 'dictate' diplomatically, but, nevertheless, she could dictate. In view of the growing dependence of the American manufacturer of newsprint upon the Canadian forests, the American could not very well refuse to accept any reasonable terms offered them by Canada. They would, I believe, accept quite readily any policy which would help Canada preserve her forests as far as possible.

"As one interested in the preservation of a good understanding between the Dominion and United States, I sincerely hope that the newly-appointed Pulpwood Commission will hear American testimony on this point, and, I hope, recommend in the report that it ultimately will make that the Government call a conference of Canadian and American newsprint interests to adopt an international policy of conservation."

La Banque Rurale May Get Co-operative Support

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The interests connected with La Banque Rurale were to start a campaign this fall to sell their shares at 105, which is to include organization expenses, but recent happenings may delay the organization. In certain financial circles it is thought that in view of the fact that the Federated Co-operative Association of Farmers of this province is to support the new bank, the organization may be continued immediately. The organization referred to has brought together a number of small co-operatives and the business transacted last year alone reached over $15,000,000, which would prove a rather interesting account for a new bank.

The Federation of British Industries, which organized the "Made in Great Britain" display to be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, represents 1900 British manufacturing establishments with a capitalization of twenty five billion dollars. It ramifies to all parts of the world and has representatives in 46 different countries.

Responsibility for Marked Cheques

Questions regarding the status of cheques marked by the Home Bank and not cashed have been asked THE FINANCIAL POST. The point has been made that as these amounts have been entered against the bank's customers the holders should have a preferred claim. The curator does not agree with this argument. Bankers make the point that the marking of the cheque merely meant that the bank assumed responsibility for the amount. The holder has a claim against the bank for the amount which is one of the bank's liabilities. Where marked cheques had been deposited with other banks they have been charged back.

In the case of investment brokers the relations may be complicated as indicated by the following question from a Montreal brokerage house:

> In good faith we on the day the bank assigns deliver securities to the said bank who give us a receipt for same and at the same time the bank in payment for the said securities gave us a certified cheque drawn on one of their customer's accounts.
>
> When this certified cheque made payable to us was certified, the drawer's account was debited with this amount and an O. S. slip was issued by the bank.
>
> Now this money had then been transferred from the drawer's account and was credited to the outstanding cheque account of the bank so that as far as I can see we should rank as a creditor the same as any Chartered Bank who have outstanding paper.
>
> In other words as our goods or securities had been delivered on the day of the assignment and as the bank had assured us by certifying the said cheques that the funds were reserved for that purpose.
>
> Have we not a preferred claim against the bank or are we just depositors or what is our standing?

Banking opinion is that under such circumstances the brokerage house, if acting for a client, would be justified in handing the marked cheque to the customer with the explanation that they had acted in good faith and in the usual course of business, the cheque being all they had to show for the securities. The customer would then have a claim against the bank.

If acting for itself the brokerage house, in the opinion of the bankers, will only have an ordinary claim against the bank in the view of the curator or liquidator. On these points, however, there are legal questions to be decided. The brokers referred to would be wise to consult their solicitors.

Bank Association May Support Assets

(Continued from Page 1)

sition, while the increased holdings of real estate would tend to show that there have been losses in this department as well as in industrial loans where banks generally have suffered because of the business depression. Two accounts, one in Montreal and another in Toronto, are particularly mentioned.

It will probably be found that the bank's difficulties in a considerable measure have been due to old real estate loans carried forward from the days of the Home Loan Company, out of which the bank grew. Real estate carried in the bank's assets increased from $86,000 to $887,000 during the six months between the government report of December last and that of June of this year—the last available. Bankers explain that it has been the experience in many cases where banks have grown out of loan companies that they have carried forward many old loans and that these have been a handicap in changing from a mortgage banking to a commercial banking basis. If this is the case, it may take a considerable time to realize on these real estate assets to advantage, particularly if any large portion is Western lands. As regards commercial and industrial loans, whatever significance there may be to the rather extensive business connections of President Daly may be indicated later. It may be pointed out, however, that the bank's holdings of "railway and other stocks and bonds" have increased nearly $700,000 in the last half year—at $3,000,000 they form relatively a very large proportion of the total assets.

Liquid Position Impaired

These increased investments in real estate and in stocks and bonds were undoubtedly made possible at the expense of the holdings of government securities, which declined from $2,693,475 to $355,974 in the past year. This tendency was pointed out by THE FINANCIAL POST in analyzing the annual statement of the bank some weeks ago, when it was shown that the ratio of immediately available liquid assets to total assets had been reduced from 31.4 per cent. to 24.7 per cent. in the year, and the ratio of immediately available assets to liabilities to the public from 34.5 per cent. to 26.7 per cent. in the same period.

Heavy Withdrawals

In reviewing the figures from the various statements it would also seem that there was some "window dressing" in regard to savings deposits. In the statement to the shareholders at the end of May, for instance, these were shown at $17,387,000 while in the government return at the end of June they were down to $15,677,000. Nor would it seem that this indicated any great volume of withdrawals when it is considered that the deposits in December last were only $15,277,000 and in June a year ago $15,487,000.

It would seem that withdrawals of deposits have been heavier than the statements indicate. THE FINANCIAL POST understands that it was in this quarter that the crisis developed. It was accepted that losses sustained were such that an adjustment would have to be made involving the wiping out of the surplus and perhaps an adjustment of the capital stock, but evidently word of the weakness of the bank got abroad and withdrawals became so heavy that the bank was not able to meet demands with its circulation and was not in a position to increase this to the extent necessary.

In the accompanying summary will be found comparative figures from the available reports at the end of June this year and at the end of December, 1922, as well as figures from the bank's own report at the end of May, 1922.

Taxes Taking Large Portion Bank Profits

The statement is made that the total taxes paid by the Home Bank last year amounted to about $105,000. This compares with reported profits of $230,000. The indications now are that it is doubtful if the profits were actual while there is no doubt but that what was paid in taxes was real money.

The increasing taxes have no doubt been a very heavy burden on the banks during the period of business depression and falling profits.

Suggested Government Aid for Industries

In view of the collapse of the Home Bank, the following extracts from the annual report to the shareholders are interesting as indicating the views of President Daly at that time regarding the industrial situation:

"It is pleasing to you, I am sure, that this institution has maintained its position in spite of the general adverse business conditions. The financial statement just read to you shows this improvement." President Daly also said: "There is an erroneous idea abroad that it is the function of the bank to revive prostrate plants throughout the country, but strictly speaking, a bank may loan money only to an active business and should not loan funds for creation or revival of a business. There seems to be lacking in this country adequate machinery whereby money may be found for the establishment or revival of sound industries.

"'There are a number of idle plants which could profitably give employment to hundreds of workers if working capital were available, but it should be borne in mind that a bank can be expected to facilitate only the carrying on of a business after money has been provided to start it."

HOME DIVIDEND RECORD

The bank has paid a regular quarterly dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum since August 31, 1920. In September, 1915, the rate had been reduced to five per cent., and was increased to six per cent. in August, 1919. For the first seven years the bank paid six per cent. The circulation is reported at $1,616,640.

Liabilities—	June 30, 1923	Dec. 30, 1922	May 31, 1922
Capital Paid Up	$ 1,960,591	$ 1,960,284	$ 1,959,939
Reserve Fund	550,000	550,000	550,000
Circulation	1,805,250	1,935,125	1,557,135
Due Dominion Government	248,919	271,141	......
Due Provincial Governments	2,124,967	1,195,602	2,674,460
Demand Deposits	7,208,281	5,822,658	6,311,622
Savings Deposits	12,087,454	11,855,815	15,840,918
Banks in Canada	2,952	11,618	3,799
Banks in United Kingdom	218,567	136,604	......
Banks Elsewhere	1,167,482	628,060	*962,558
Other Liabilities	25,174	......	......
	$27,399,637	$24,366,907	$29,860,431
Total Liabilities	$24,889,049	$21,856,625	......
Loans to Directors	225,812	200,147	......
Average Gold	231,475	273,675	......
Average Dominion Notes	1,271,833	1,184,000	......
Assets—	**June 30, 1923**	**Dec. 30, 1922**	**May 31, 1922**
Gold and Coin	$ 230,523	$ 271,308	$ 295,735
Dominion Notes	2,142,225	1,216,022	3,325,591
Note Deposit	100,000	100,000	108,000
Notes Other Banks	439,321	330,449	294,194
Cheques Other Banks	1,953,380	829,300	1,573,599
Bank Balances, Canada	102,082	101,100	100,000
Bank Balances, United Kingdom	40,027	34,175	......
Bank Balances, Elsewhere	1,359,784	752,318	*1,040,931
Government Securities	355,974	298,221	2,693,475
Municipal Securities	220,725	264,598	284,069
Stocks and Bonds	2,998,459	2,306,559	2,290,370
Call Loans in Canada	802,913	1,286,649	1,441,576
Current Loans, Canada	15,677,286	15,277,542	15,487,048
Current Loans, Elsewhere	22,748	23,193	23,193
Municipal Loans	91,432	71,766	86,402
Overdue Debts	140,699	245,780	39,660
Real Estate	887,268	86,542	84,758
Mortgages	101,726	104,727	120,762
Bank Premises	434,558	708,676	694,828
Other Assets	133,572	53,433	37,299
* Includes United Kingdom.	$27,434,709	$24,362,367	$30,021,490

WHEN HANEY DROPPED OUT

At the time of the election of H. J. Daly to the presidency of the Home Bank of Canada it was common gossip that the resignation of M. J. Haney came because of the command of shares and proxies which the president-elect had secured. Mr. Haney not only retired as a director but it is significant that the latest available lists of shareholders do not contain his name.

Government Deposits Prior Claim on Home

Provincial government deposits with the Home Bank amounted to $2,124,967 in the government statement to the end of June. Evidently this was largely made up of funds from the Ontario Government Savings Branch.

These deposits are a preferred claim and must be paid ahead of ordinary deposits. Some portion of them no doubt were funds which had been on deposit in the bank, were withdrawn, deposited with the government savings at four per cent., and then returned to the bank.

WESTERN FARMERS HELD HOME SHARES

But Organized Grain Growers Had Disposed of Their Big Stock Holdings

WINNIPEG.—The failure of the Home Bank of Canada will not mean a loss to the farmers' organizations of Manitoba, according to an official announcement. Shares owned by the United Grain Growers, Limited, were sold in 1917, and the organization had no money on deposit in the bank, while the United Farmers of Manitoba had a small overdraft at the bank.

All deposits of the United Grain Growers. Limited, were withdrawn in 1917 and shortly after the company sold its 1,003 shares, valued at par at $100,300, and obtained a good price for them Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, states. Mr. Crerar held 66 shares personally at that time, valued at par at $6,600, and he also sold these shares for a good price.

"Several years after the organization obtained its charter as a bank the management sought entry to the Prairie Provinces and in 1909, John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grower's Grain Company, Limited, was elected to the board of directors, Hon. T. A. Crerar was made a director, and the two, with John Persse, of Winnipeg, constituted the Western representation," says the Manitoba Free Press.

"About the time the Western directors were placed in the board an active stock selling campaign was carried on in the Western provinces with particular attention being paid to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Various officers and members of the Grain Growers acquired blocks of stock and several thousand shares were sold in the West, mostly in the farming districts."

WOULD ELIMINATE WASTAGE OF PULP WOOD RESOURCES

Plan Discussed by Mead of Spanish River Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—A plea for closer co-operation between Canada and the United States in regard to the necessity for the elimination of waste in the development of the pulpwood resources of North America is made by George H. Mead, president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., in the current issue of The Spur. Mr. Mead tells the readers of The Spur that, next to foodstuffs, paper is probably the most necessary commodity of to-day's civilization from the point of view of consumption.

"In this line of industrial development," writes Mr. Mead, "Canada realizes her natural good fortune, and with that soundness of judgment and steadiness of mind that has characterized the history of her development as a nation, combined with the intimacy and real friendliness she feels toward her neighbor, the United States will be properly and well secured in the position of consumer so long as Canada can provide the product."

The concern of America, according to Mr. Mead, should not be Canada's possible control of newsprint supply but the fact of a diminishing supply upon the continent of the basic raw material—pulpwood.

"It is inconceivable," continues Mr. Mead, "that a condition should arise between the two great English-speaking nations that is not mutually advantageous and agreeable, but unless there develops a greater understanding of the fundamentals in the paper industry and the necessity for allowing for conservation and the replenishment of woodlands and the elimination of waste, the United States will find itself dependent not upon a most friendly and interested next-door neighbor for its supply of paper but an overseas and foreign producer that may very well materially affect stability of an otherwise sound situation."

OPERATING RUBY SILVER

The Coniagas of Cobalt is operating the Ruby Silver, situated just out of North Cobalt, on the road to South Lorraine and not far from the old Green-Meehan.

FOREST EXPORTS GIVING THE TRADE BALANCE OUR WAY

Canada's Foreign Commerce Gains $150,000,000 in Four Months

IMPORTS INCREASE

But Balance of Trade Favorable to Extent of $6,000,000 in the Month of July

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The foreign commerce of Canada continues to show encouraging signs in two directions: the large increase in our exports of the products of our natural resources and in a balance of trade now favorable to this country.

Exports of the products of the forest are growing more rapidly than other classes and were larger in July than in any previous month of the year to date. They were well over the exports of the previous year July. Exports from the farms are also holding up very well. Agricultural produce exceeded the July, 1922, total to a very considerable degree, although there was a reduction in animal exports.

Forestry Figures Climbing

Exports of forest products are becoming a dangerous rival for agricultural exports and in July totalled $25,788,184, only a short step below the agricultural products exportations amounting to $27,594,251.

The exports in the various classes of commodities together with comparisons of the same commodities for July, 1922, are given in the following table:

	July 1923	July 1922
Agric. products	$27,594,251	$22,292,650
Animals, etc.	12,585,106	15,786,160
Textiles, etc.	729,629	819,510
Forest, etc.	25,788,184	19,594,220
Iron and steel	4,991,990	3,444,240
Other ores	6,146,248	3,578,170
Non-metals	2,553,892	2,587,800
Chemicals, etc.	1,290,403	1,138,620
Miscellaneous	1,318,045	1,188,840

Some Increases in Imports

Canadian imports also indicate few significant changes. Textile imports are larger but not as much as might have been expected when the serious competition facing Canadian mills is considered. Iron and steel imports tell of the large amount of equipment purchasing and building construction in Canada. The comparative import figures follow:

	July 1923	July 1922
Agric. products	$16,902,721	$13,471,600
Animals, etc.	3,214,570	3,604,470
Textiles, etc.	13,167,924	12,723,460
Forest, etc.	3,228,349	2,790,690
Iron and steel	16,177,943	11,139,720
Other ores	3,437,796	3,211,670
Non-metals	14,948,538	7,924,030
Chemicals, etc.	2,062,089	2,184,700
Miscellaneous	3,934,300	3,406,630

The net result was the balance of trade favorable to Canada of about $6,000,000 in July, the record being as follows:

	July 1923	July 1922	July 1921
Impts.	$77,074,230	$60,757,019	$62,405,890
Expts.	82,997,748	70,430,235	54,518,036
Bal.	*$5,923,518	*$9,673,216	†$7,887,854

*Favorable. †Adverse.

But for the year to date—the four months ending July 31—there is still an adverse balance of trade which it is hoped will be wiped out soon:

	—Four Months	Ending	July—
	1923	1922	1921
	$	$	$
Impts.	314,153,440	236,242,576	253,862,462
Expts.	306,205,390	243,254,469	215,927,956
Bal.	†7,948,050	*7,011,893	†37,934,506

*Favorable. †Adverse.

Total Canadian trade for four months is about $150,000,000 ahead of the same period a year ago.

To Manufacture Oil in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S.—The Notre Dame Herring Oil Company has recently been formed to extract the oil from herring and process the residue for conversion into fish meal and fertilizer, says the Harbor Grace Standard. It is capitalized at $100,000 and will be established at Twillingate, which is a herring centre. The plant will cost $355,000 and will manufacture between 70,000 and 100,000 tons in brarels of herring oil yearly.

The oil is used in the manufacture of soap and other commercial products and profitable markets can be found for it and the fertilizer and fish meal in Boston, Montreal and Liverpool.

THINK AMERICAN VESSEL OWNERS TRYING A BLUFF

(Continued from Page 1)

let up a little on ore-carrying and carry Canadian grain, but to-day they are not so profitable as to tempt strongly the vessel men on the other side.

There seems to be very little in the contention that if the American vessel owners filed tariffs with the Canadian authorities they would have to do so with the Inter-state Commerce Commission. The latter body has to do with common carriers, but boats in the grain trade are not common carriers in the general sense, but boats for a specific purpose or trade. For this reason, regulations applying to vessels carrying grain from one Canadian port could hardly be understood as strictly applicable to those doing a general carrying business between ports on the Lakes generally.

Sealed Tenders

for the purchase of the following Town of Preston Debentures will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, September 10th:

$35,000 Electric Light 5½% 20-year instalments.
8,000 Parks 6% 20-year instalments.
8,527 Local Improvements 5½% 20-year instalments.

GEO. WURSTER,
Town Clerk,
Preston, Ont.

Tenders

Will be received up to and including September 1st, 1923, for the sale of $55,000 in new Public School Debentures, thirty years, five and one-half per cent., payable yearly. No tender necessarily accepted.

Dated Aug. 21, 1923.

P. J. ANDERSON,
Clerk and Treasurer,
Newmarket, Ont.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIVIDEND No. 215

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of four per cent. on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1923, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. A. McLEOD,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., August 18th, 1923.

THE MOLSONS BANK

172nd DIVIDEND

THE Shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT to Shareholders of record on 15th September, 1923.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 5th of NOVEMBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By the order of the Board.
EDWARD C. PRATT,
General Manager.
Montreal, 21st August, 1923.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 146

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1923, payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Saturday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 20th July, 1923.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1923.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager.
Montreal, 20th July, 1923.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 114
HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

A DIVIDEND of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of September, 1923, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of August, 1923.

DATED the 16th day of August, 1923.
D. A. DUNLAP,
Treasurer.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LTD., for the three months ending August 31st, 1923, has been declared payable on Saturday, September 1st, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 24th, 1923.

By order of the Board,
M. H. HUTCHISON,
Assistant-Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Common Stock of LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LTD., for the three month sending August 31st, 1923, has been declared payable on Saturday, September 1st, 1923, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August, 24th, 1923.

By order of the Board,
M. H. HUTCHISON,
Assistant-Secretary.

Featuring Mining

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Special Section 17-24 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, AUGUST 24, 1923 Special Section 17-24

PAY OFF BRITAIN'S DEBT WITH GOLD MINED IN CANADA

Interesting Suggestion That Would Lead to Big Development

BRITISH MUST AID

Many Factors Have Played Part in Retarding His Rapid Entry Into Our Fields

By **D. E. CUSHING,**
Mining Editor, THE FINANCIAL POST.

It is being constantly stated that Great Britain must pay her huge debt and the huge interest on that debt to the United States in gold.

Bonar Law, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, has been quoted as saying that the solution of Great Britain's debt is to get out and dig for the gold.

As the greatest potential gold areas of the world are right in the Dominion of Canada, the question arises: "Why not pay Great Britain's debt in Canadian gold?"

The conclusion to come to is that British finances must continue to take an ever-growing part in the development of the great mineral wealth of the Dominion, and, in particular, of Northern Ontario.

Figures have been quoted from time to time to show that at the present time the British holdings in our mines are less than three per cent. To-day, we believe that this figure has slightly improved.

The question being asked, is, why this lack of interest? The enquiry is all the more pertinent when it is known that British investors had the first opportunity of laying hold on the vast mineral wealth of Northern Ontario. Some authorities make the statement that the fact that British mining engineers reported against investment in the mining in Northern Ontario has for years kept British capital out of Northern Ontario. One engineer explained it by stating that he was taught at his technical college that gold deposits decreased with depth. Therefore, the British mining engineers could not see any real investment in the narrow gold veins of Northern Ontario as shown on surface and which they were convinced would get less rich as they went down. If this had been true, Northern Ontario's mines would have been practically done long ago. Instead, what do we find? McIntyre is a typical example, as Dr. J. Murray Clarke, K. C. recently pointed out:

At six hundred feet McIntyre ore averaged $8 per ton.

At one thousand feet McIntyre ore went to $10 per ton.

At eighteen hundred and seventy-five feet McIntyre ore went $18 per ton.

We are informed that it is even richer at a depth of 2,400 feet than at the 1875 level. However, for the past few years there has been some realization among certain mining interests in London, and the holders of speculative funds as to the possibilities of Northern Ontario.

J. H. Curle, a mining engineer and author of "Gold Mines of the World," has for some years been a strong booster for Northern Ontario mines. At one time he stated: "Always excepting the Rand, Northern Ontario mining will be the world's best gold field for the next twenty years." Proceeding, Mr. Curle, after telling of the mines which were operating at that time in Northern Ontario, pointed to the fact that they were owned by Canadian or United States interests. He said Canada and the United States were quite alive to what was happening in Northern Ontario, and if London did not send its own men and money over, it would secure nothing at all.

After quoting Mr. Curle, the London Financial Times gave this possible reason for the slowness of British capital to come in: "When the British public has forgotten the Grand Trunk's disappointment it will doubtless be more willing to consider Canadian opportunities. Investors here do not as a class believe in the policy of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face."

The Mining World of London also reveals the fact that there have been some pretty strong critics of Northern Ontario mining in London. They state that for a time the attitude of certain writers in influential newspapers

(Continued on Page 19)

New Shafts for Two Big Porcupine Mines

While Hollinger is pushing down its main shaft slowly and steadily, the other two producers of the camp, Dome and McIntyre, are contemplating new shafts. It has been intimated that McIntyre's new shaft will likely go to 5,000 feet.

Manager DePencier of Dome told the shareholders at the annual meeting to watch for a request for funds for a new shaft. This will be over on Dome Extension property where excellent results are being obtained.

HAS KIRKLAND THREE MINERALIZED ZONES?

Find on Vindicator Has Given Rise to an Interesting Possibility

A vein has been discovered on the Vindicator, northeast of the Wright-Hargreaves, which checks up very closely with vein out-crops 700 feet north of the main break at the Sylvanite. The two points are about a mile apart, and may mean another "break" in Kirkland. On the Sylvanite the outcrops carry well and the management of that mine is now preparing to develop this vein by a shaft 100 feet deep. As the Montreal-Ontario, Canadian Kirkland and others in the south part of the camp are on another break, it may develop that Kirkland has three distinct zones of mineralization.

BOUNTY ON IRON ORE RECOMMENDED TO START INDUSTRY

Committee Makes Suggestions to Ontario Government

A bounty of one cent. per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore, natural or beneficiated, produced and actually marketed from Ontario deposits be paid by Ontario for a period of 10 years, is recommended to the Ontario Government by the Iron Ore Committee. This is the method it recommends as a solution to the present difficulty. The committee would have the Federal Government pay half the bounty.

Not a pound of iron ore is produced in Ontario at present, and, as the report points out, this all-important industry so far as Ontario is concerned is based wholly upon a rapidly-dwindling foreign supply that is within reasonable distance of extinction.

The committee found that there is a market for approximately 750,000 tons of iron ore in Ontario annually. The problem of providing this supply is very real and immediately pressing for a solution.

The committee recommends that a geologist be put at the task of studying and reporting on the iron ore deposits while a mining engineer be engaged to watch improvements in ore dressing, concentrating, sintering, etc.

One of the big benefits the committee cited would accrue would be a heavy freight traffic for the railways as well as opening up a new market for many products.

Dealing with Ontario's deposits, the report says:

"From North Bay and Sudbury to near the Manitoba boundary, iron mining must play no small part in the general plan of Canada's development. Providing our iron ore from our own resources, is in itself a splendid and worthy objective, but, after all, in a broad way, it may be considered as a means to an end. If in attaining this objective we can open up, colonize and populate this vast territory, so little known and underdeveloped, we can assist in solving our railway problem; we can bridge the great gap between Eastern and Western Canada, and go far towards consummating the hopes and aspirations of those responsible for Confederation."

If faced with the dire necessity of securing its own supply, the committee considers that the ore would be forthcoming in the province. The report says in this regard:

"As for iron deposits in Ontario it is held that: When we consider that even the larger and more important iron ranges in the United States had few surface outcrops to guide the prospector and that their present known dimensions have been ascertained only after many years' continuous development and the expenditure of huge sums of money, and then realize the comparatively small amount of work done in Ontario, it is apparent that we have but touched the margin of our probable iron ore resources.

"It is with some satisfaction we assert that though to-day Ontario iron ore requirements are supplied wholly from the United States that we could, if stern necessity demanded, produce from our own deposits sufficient ore to maintain our own furnaces in blast."

The report points out that the amount of reportable ore in the U. S. is rapidly diminishing and justifies its recommendation of a bonus to aid the industry by pointing out that nearly every industry receives help in some form or another, and adds:

"One of the reasons why the suggested bounty is fixed at 'one cent per unit' is that 'on every ton of iron ore imported and furnaced in Ontario we pay in taxes and exchange to another country approximately a like amount.'

"Ten years is stipulated because it is believed that before that time the iron ore industry in Canada will have become firmly established.

"A clause referring to section 3 of the Mining Act, claims that 'to open up our iron mines foreign capital will probably be required, and investors naturally will ask for a definite and permanently clear understanding that their title is secure and that they will be permitted to develop any and all markets available."

INTEREST ON MURRAY-MOGRIDGE

British interests are reported to have paid $500 000 for a 50 per cent. interest in Murray-Mogridge. The deal has been pending for some time.

British and U.S. Speculative Funds Race for North's Mines

There are indications that a spirited competition between United States and British capital to pick up the choicest of the available mining properties in Northern Ontario, is in the offing. In the past United States capital has come in steadily with the result that its percentage of the total invested in the mines has stood at 30 odd per cent. greater than the British investment. There has been a change in this situation of late, however. The British percentage which for considerable time stood at three, has leaped ahead rapidly. The operations of the Canadel on some 23 properties in Porcupine, John Taylor and Sons in various camps, the Huronian Belt Co. in the Vipond, Keeley and Maidens; other interests in the Moneta, Boston Creek, Goudreau and Kirkland Lake, are an evidence of this. In fact this pouring in of British capital recently led one United States engineer to remark that he thought that the speculative funds of his country had been just a little slow and had not made the best of the opportunity so long enjoyed without competition.

Abundance of Power Available at Mines

The mines of Porcupine have now an abundance of power. Kirkland Lake will soon be in a like position. Water storages are full. This condition is satisfactory as fall and winter approaches. Better things for the coming winter, as compared with last winter, when Porcupine was partially tied up, are expected. The bringing in of the new power units by two concerns has vastly improved the mining situation.

Quebec Produces Bulk of World's Asbestos

Practically the world's asbestos supply is produced in Quebec. To date that province has produced asbestos valued at $100,741,932. The value of the 1922 output was $6,053,000 or less than half the high year of 1920 when the figures were $14,749,000. This is mainly due to the price decline as the tonnage decrease was small. The figures are: 1920, 179,891; 1922, 160,339.

Millheads of Most of Gold Mines of North Are Over Ten Dollars

Lake Shore and Teck Hughes in Race this Year with Figures Running Over $25.00

The majority of the gold mines of Northern Ontario that are producing to-day have millheads over $10. Two of them, Lake Shore and Teck Hughes, show an average of over $25 for the first six months of this year. Lake Shore was well over $20 and at times over $30 some months in 1922 but some low development ore pulled the average down.

The 1922 figures give a good idea of the millheads. The figures:—

	1922 Tons	1922 Earnings	1922 Mill-heads
Hollinger . .	1,491,381	$12,274,114	8.23
Dome	368,400	4,178,936	11.34
McIntyre . .	217,208	2,137,372	9.84
Wright-Har. .	66,181	762,752	11.53
Kirk. Lake .	37,489	224,396	5.10
Teck Hughes	41,194	596,495	14.48
Lake Shore .	24,247	471,340	19.44
Clifton	....	....	12.00

Acme Vein of Hollinger So Wide Special Mining Method is Needed

Reserves of Big Mine Do Not Show Gain in Three Years but Number of Veins Increased Materially Evidencing Nature of Exploratory Work

While one frequently reads from time to time of important discoveries of rich veins on this mine and that, in the north, it is to be noted that rarely are the individual veins of Hollinger mentioned. One reason for this is that Hollinger has so many veins and as has been the case with Nipissing in the silver camp, the opening up of a new vein has been a matter of little comment. It is a very frequent occurance for Hollinger to break into an entirely new vein. In fact the annual reports show a steady increase in the number of veins on the property. To-day it is believed that an actual count would show a total of veins around the 100 mark.

With these facts in mind, it is not to be wondered at that there has not been much come out about Vein 97, sometimes called the Acme vein, which was found on the fourth level about a year ago and wihch has really opened up to be the wonder vein of the mine. It appeared in the list of ore reserves for the first time in 1922 showing reserves of a value of $674,029.

The extent of this vein is little known. It is decidedly spectacular, showing all kinds of free gold in the roof, floor and side walls of the drift. When the drift got back some ten feet from the crosscut working to the south, the vein having turned around somewhat, slashes were taken out from each side until a width of sixty feet had been obtained and still the rich quartz with its spectacular showings persists. Thus slashing stopped and the drift proceeded. It is unlikely that the management will proceed to open up the vein for a greater width of sixty feet. This means that a different method of mining must be adopted to handle such a wide body, whose real width remains unknown. The likelihood is that what is called a "fill" will be resorted to. When a part of the vein is taken out a "fill" will be made and then the mining on the sides of the worked out part will be proceeded with.

Of no little interest is the fact that the vein, the strike of which was west by south, has turned around and is now headed south towards the Vipond boundary. Where operations are now going on, it is about 1,000 feet from the Vipond boundary. Hollinger vein 92 also dips strongly to the south.

The following table shows Hollinger total veins, values, and the number of veins, showing reserves that were not worked that year. It will be noted that reserves are lower but the number of new occurrances greater, indicating that the mine is in a good position to increase breaking rapidly:—

	Above Veins	425 Level Value	Above Veins	800 Level Value	Below Veins	800 Level Value	— Total — Veins	— Total — Value	Veins not Being Mined
1920	44	$15,354,779	29	$18,933,784	14	$2,307,496	36	$596,159	13
1921	47	15,012,250	33	18,721,478	15	2,910,426	36	644,154	12
1922	55	12,990,707	35	16,074,718	21	6,672,448	35	737,873	16

Dividends of Ontario's Mines

Dividends from the North's gold and silver mines should total $8,500,000 this year. They are now at $6,000,000. The Northern Miner places the total paid by gold and silver mines to date at $129,303,815.

COBALT

Mine	To Dec. 31/22	1923 %	1923 Total	Total
C'niagas	11,140,000	2½	$100,000	11,240,000
K'rr L'ke	9,460,000	37½c	225,000	9,685,000
LaRose	7,655,409	10	150,000	7,805,409
Nipis.	25,393,297	12	720,000	26,023,297
M'K-Dar.	5,955,381	..	....	5,955,381
Beaver	710,000	..	....	710,000
Cr. Res.	6,190,849	..	....	6,190,849
Min. Cor.	5,499,867	..	....	5,499,867
Old Concerns	16,099,015	..	....	16,099,015
Private Corp's.	6,000,000	..	....	6,000,000
(S. LORRAINE)				
Keeley	......	16	320,000	320,000
Total Silver	$94,013,818		1,515,000	95,528,818

PORCUPINE

	To Dec. 31/22	1923 %	1923 Total	Total
Holl'ng'r	19,756,000	8	$1,968,000	$21,724,000
Dome	3,588,751	$2	953,334	4,542,085
McIntyre	3,094,241	15	546,043	3,640,284
Sch'm'ch'r	647,500	53c	1,080,500	1,727,000
Others	852,000	..	....	....
Total	27,938,492		4,447,877	32,485,369

KIRKLAND

L'ke Sh're	480,000	6	$120,000	$600,000
W. H'rg'ves	412,500	5	137,500	550,000
T. Oakes	398,625	..	....	398,625
	$1,291,125		$257,500	$1,548,625

	End 1922	1923	Total to date
Silver	$94,013,818	$1,515,000	$95,528,818
Porcupine	27,938,492	4,447,877	32,485,369
Kirkland	1,291,125	257,500	1,548,625
Est. Nickel-Copper	$123,243,435	$6,217,377	$214,562,812
Grand Total			85,000,00

Dome's Old Low Grade Area Now an Iceberg

Old No. 3 level of the Dome, where the mining of the large bodies of low grade ore was being carried on before rich pockets and later richer ore bodies in other parts, led to its temporary abandonment, is to-day an iceberg, according to Manager DePencier. The workings flooded. The winter's blasts got down and gradually froze up. Now huge chunks of ice remain in the drifts and cross-cut the year round. They will be removed some day when the management gets around to the resumption of operations in these parts.

USE OIL BURNERS ON T. N. O. BRANCH

This is Proposal Said to be Considered for Line into Kirkland Lake

Oil burners may be used on the new branch line of the T. and N.O. into Kirkland Lake. This line it is hoped will be completed by the fall. A number of changes in the route are being asked. The most important is to have the Kirkland Lake station moved nearer the town. There is a huge petition asking this. The present plans call for the station to be located in the vicinity of the Sylvanite mine which is considerably east of the town. The site in favor would be on the Wright-Hargreaves property, but this would mean that the main artery of traffic would be right at the centre of this company's operations.

LAKE SHORE SETS STAGE FOR MUCH GREATER EARNINGS

Development Work has Paid Way and Incidently Some Dividends

Manager Coffey, of the Lake Shore, expects to have his enlarged mill, 300 tons daily, in operation by Christmas. Then this rich little producer of gold bullion will enter on a new and more interesting stage, that is from the shareholders' viewpoint. It will mean greater earnings and ultimately greater dividends.

For the present it might be said that the Lake Shore is still in the development stage. This fact should not be lost sight of. It makes the Lake Shore stand out pre-eminent among the gold mines of the world. For the reason that to date the only ore treated has been broken in opening up the various ore bodies and yet the recovery, due to the record-making mill heads, has not only been sufficient to pay for the development, but has also allowed for the payment of $500,000 in dividends.

Thus, when Manager Coffey achieves his next goal, a 300 ton daily tonnage, he will in reality make the first attempt to turn out profits for the shareholders. He will begin also to break into the great ore reserves which have been steadily opened up.

Decidedly interesting, therefore, is the question, what ore reserves has the Lake Shore?

No official announcement on this point has been made. The manager was naturally reticent when quizzed on the subject, but there are good grounds for believing that a recent estimate of $16,000,000 is not far enough out to quarrel about it. If anything, the total should be above that figure by this time.

Lake Shore has been a unique mine, and it maintains that record as it nears the period of intensive operation and production.

Lake Shore is now drifting both ways on vein No. 1 and crosscutting to vein No. 2 on the 800-ft. level. The former vein came into the shaft at 750-ft. level and continued down to the new level with the shaft. The vein showed considerable free gold and higher assays than in the upper workings. No. 2 vein is 350 feet from the shaft. This is a rich and very consistent vein extending, as far as opened on the 600 level, from a point 75 feet from the Teck-Hughes boundary 1900 feet to the shaft, commercial ore being in sight practically the whole distance. Stoping operations to get a good tonnage broken for the new mill are now under way. In the meantime, a new head frame for the shaft has been erected, the present mill overhauled and the foundations put down for the heavy machinery of the mill addition.

Lake Shore is capitalized at $2,000,000, and has the highest average millheads of any mine in the North, if not the world. These have been around $25, but some months averaged over $30. The average for the first six months of 1923 was $26. The increased tonnage may reduce these somewhat, but placing them at the low mark of $18, 300 tons, 6 days a week would give over $2,300,000 production yearly and 60 per cent. of this should be profit which would be more than 60 per cent. on the issued capital.

The earnings for the first six months of 1923 were as follows:

January	$ 57,198
February	53,649
March	53,455
April	40,852
May	40,944
June	41,973
	$ 288,071

The Mines in Brief

	Began Production	Output To date	Dividends To date
Cobalt	1904	224,550,000	95,528,000
Porcupine	1910	103,244,000	32,485,000
Kirkl'nd L'k.	1912	9,402,000	1,548,000
Nickel	—	178,700,000	85,000,000
Iron—Copper			
Others	—	169,200,000	
Totals		$685,096,000	214,562,812

LIKENS NORTH TO A SNOWBALL ONLY STARTING TO ROLL

Word Picture of the Mines and Men Who Run Them

FUTURE IS GREAT

Mineral Resources Will Give Canada World Leadership —A Tour of the North

By **GORDON RUTLEDGE,**
Manager, The Financial Post.

After the shock to one's financial resources resulting from the purchase of an engagement ring, the moderate charge for the plain gold band later comes as a surprise—a surprise which may bring the feeling that gold is cheap and fairly easy to obtain. For a thorough straightening away on this point nothing could be better than a trip to the gold mines of which Ontario now has some of the greatest in the world. Gold is not cheap. It is sought long by brave enthusiastic men. Once found it is recovered from the ground with great labor, though fortunately now with very little risk. From a ton of ore, which itself is selected from the rock down there underground, less than one-third of an ounce troy may be secured and yet a handsome profit accrue. No, gold isn't cheap even if the price of that wedding ring did come as a relief.

To get some clearer idea of developments in Northern Ontario, I recently covered the mining districts extending now from Cobalt to Timmins along the line of the Provincial Government Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad. Laying claim to no thorough knowledge of mining but having a great interest in the field, I expected much and was not disappointed. D. E. Cushing, the mining editor of THE FINANCIAL POST, whom I accompanied, suggests that I write impressions for the benefit of those who, like myself, only have an interest in the mines and lack technical knowledge. If I can make them see a part of what I saw the suggestions may have value, for the readers will see a northland of a trying yesterday, a big to-day, and a great to-morrow.

There are those in Canada who say this north country of Ontario and of Quebec will be a second Rand—meaning as rich as the great South African mines. Up north the mining engineers don't say much of this. Seemingly they are too busy with the North Country to care for comparisons, except geological comparisons. They have a great faith in the future of northern camps. They know faulty financing of some mines—in a few cases, crooked financing—has caused mining to be regarded by some as disreputable. They regret this. They rejoice, I think, to feel that a better day has come, but most of all they work. If they can show the wealth of the mines then such promoters as have traded on people's ignorance and greed will be squeezed out and the capital necessary for the further development will be readily secured. People who can afford to wait five years for their first returns will put money in prospects; knowing they may encounter failure; knowing they may reap a thousand fold; knowing always they have a chance, and that the money is being expended to the end of finding gold in commercial quantities.

* * * *

The Mine Manager

Some things which everyone should know yet come home to the visitor to the mining camps with the emphasis of surprise. Here, for instance, is the mine manager—filling as wide a range of positions as Pooh Bah in the Mikado—a man who is at once a miner, a store keeper, building expert, fire chief, hotel manager, board of health, in fact, a mayor and city council rolled into one; yet, for all his duties, in one great respect he stands in an easier position than the manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, for he has no selling problem. In other industries the management must pay for raw material, for labor, for interest on employed capital, for selling expenses. In mining, the raw material is in the ground, though, of course, it costs something. The labor charge and the interest charges are present, but selling charge there is none. Gold is worth $20 an ounce to-day as before and during the war. There is an ever-present market. The prob-

(Continued on Page 23)

To Push Installation of Hollinger's Power

Hollinger's power project is to be rushed. The Cochrane Northern Post says that A.C. Brawn, representing Sir William Arrol, Limited, has arrived in town to set the work going on the Hollinger Development on Island Portage on the Abitibi. He expects to let the contract for clearing the land near the place and erect camps. The work will be pushed through at highest possible speed and the men will be sent in as soon as the camps are established.

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BASE METALS MAY SAG: NEW METHOD OF TREATING ORES

Old Smelters Will Disappear and Treatment Costs Will be Lowered

WILL AID PRODUCTION

Low Grade Zinc Lead Mines Will be Able to Work at Profit—Will Help Shareholders Also

The day of wet metallurgy for base metals is at hand. A gradual revolution in the treatment of these ores is taking place, resulting in the abandoning of the costly smelter with its costly methods, including the use of a tremendous tonnage of coal. In its place is coming a special flotation process involving the heavy use of electropytic energy instead of coal.

The importance of this is widespread. In the first place the new methods will be much cheaper. Plants that have been closed down because of high costs can now open and operate at a profit. Zinc-lead ores that hitherto have been valueless because of their low mineral content immediately become of great value. Thus the resources of the Dominion are immensely increased.

The shareholders will be heavily interested. Old operations will find that the overhead will drop heavily. Thus there will be a greater margin of profit for the shareholders, while the outlay for new operations will be nothing like it was in the days when smelters were necessary. Another fact also is, that the great reduction of plant cost will make it possible for small operators, hitherto barred because of the sums necessary for a smelter, can now enter. Undoubtedly industry will be somewhat affected, such as paint plants, lead pipe manufacturers, etc.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting will benefit materially. Their mine at Rossland, B. C., has to close down because the medium grade ore could not be profitably treated. Now the new plant at Kimberley, involving wet metallurgical methods, and costing in all $500,000, is about ready. It will have a capacity of 2,000 tons daily. It should get under way in September. The ores will be sent to Trail and run through the mill there and the Sullivan mine ores which have been in the past monopolizing the Trail concentrator, will now be treated at Kimberley in the new concentrator. It means the employment, incidentally, of several hundred more men and the use of "white coal" rather than the Crow's Nest product.

WOULD COST DOME HEAVILY TO INCREASE

Any Addition to Tonnage Would Involve a Whole New Equipment

It will be some considerable time before Dome Mines take into consideration another increase in its daily mill tonnage, now 1,250, the full capacity of the plant. To make another increase would be a very costly move. General Manager De Pencier points out that it would mean enlarging their equipment in every detail, right from the transformers down. The last increase was not hard to make as some parts of the plant had an unused surplus and it just meant an increase in parts. However, the present capacity taxes the output of the whole equipment. To enlarge would involve a tremendous all round expenditure. With full time power and present values Dome's monthly output should soon reach $500,000. There is no trouble getting sufficient ore for the mill, in fact, the mine has a tremendous reserve stock of broken ore. However, Manager De Pencier has under consideration the sinking of a large new shaft on the Dome Extension property if developments there continue up to expectations.

Vipond Development at Interesting Stage

Development on Vipond Consolidated is at an interesting stage. It only requires the opening up of vein No. 10 on the 600-ft. level to convince the management that it has a big mine. This body has opened up with high values on the upper levels. It has been practically proven from surface to the 500-ft. level.

Vipond's mill is being remodeled under the supervision of Mr. A. Dorfman, mill superintendent of the McIntyre, and should be in shape to commence operations by December 1st. A crushing plant of 500 tons daily capacity is also being erected, indicating that the management is of the opinion that a mill of this size will eventually be required. An aerial tramway to convey the ore from the shaft to the mill is to be constructed.

DEVELOP SIX PROPERTIES

British Concern Holds Important Claims in Porcupine Area

Porcupine Gold Fields, the English company financing Canadian Gold Mines Corporation., has now a subscribed capital of £500,000, with half paid and 5/ paid on each £ share of the balance. The company holds 23 properties in Porcupine, and intends to go ahead with the development of six of these under the leadership of Frank Loring, M.E. Development of the Rochester, next to the Hollinger, is now proceeding.

GOLD OUTPUT SOARS

July saw the gold mines of Northern Ontario reach the pinacle of production in their history. The output of yellow metal was at the rate of $25,000,000 a year. Porcupine's share was $1,820,000 a northern writer estimates. Kirkland Lake $255,000.

Added to this is the output of Cobalt and Lorraine silver mines, around a million ounces, and the nickel-copper production of the three big Sudbury mines.

MANY CHANGES IN MILLS ARE BEING PLANNED BY MINES

Practically All the Producers Are Adding to Output

Many idle mills of Northern Ontario will start. Many operating mills will be enlarged while many new mills will be erected during the course of the next year or so in Northern Ontario. The outlook for advances in the industry was never brighter, says one engineer. Practically all the producers are increasing their tonnage and when these operations are completed the production will soar rapidly. The operators are now as follows:—

	Daily Tons	Monthly $
Hollinger	4,500	1,200,000
Dome	1,200	400,000
McIntyre-Porcupine	1,000	330,000
Wright-Hargreaves	250	75,000
Kirkland Lake	160	50,000
Teck-Hughes	100	100,000
Lake Shore	70	50,000
Argonaut	100	30,000 (est.)
Totals	7,380	2,235,000

Many increases are to be made in these figures. Hollinger plans to add 3,500 more tons. Wright Hargreaves 250, Lake Shore 250 and Teck Hughes may add 300 or 4,400 in all.

There are several mills about to turn. Vipond at 150 tons will be the first. The old Schumacher mill will soon start for the Night Hawk Peninsula. This table would shape up as follows:—

	Tons
Montreal-Ontario	200
Kirkland Lake Proprietary	140
Porcupine Crown	140
Night Hawk P.	200
West Dome Lake	100
No. 2 Vipond Consolidated	150
Clifton Porcupine	50
Croesus	50
Porcupine Grande	75
St. Anthony	..
Newray	50
Total	1,275

Companies that will soon want mills would include some very fine properties as follows:—

Canadel	200
Sylvanite	200
Crown Reserve	350
Assoc. Gold Fields	400
Hattie	200
Hayden	200
Davidson	300
Newray	300
Watachewan C.	250
Goldale	5,000

These figures total:

Present Tonnage	7,380
Additions	4,400
Idle Mills	1,275
Possible Mills	7,400
Total Daily Tons	20,455

With an average of $11 or $12 ore this would run practically seven million dollars monthly.

14 ACRES GAVE UP 20 MILLION OUNCES

Old McKinley-Darrah, Consisting of Ore Claim, is About Through

The old McKinley-Darrah of Cobalt is about through. Operations go ahead steadily and a small profit is being made. The management, however, is content as it keeps the plant in shape and the organization together while the hunt for new property goes on. Indications are that the claims acquired north of the Lorraine camp may prove a real acquisition.

The McKinley-Darrah operations are not without their interest. While the property was one of 40 acres, the real silver production came from 14 acres and totals 20,000,000 ounces. The balance of the claim was keewatin and barren. The strange part of it is that the new property is keewatin and diabase. The old mine was developed down to the 450 foot level, and Manager McCloskey estimates that there are 13 or 14 miles of underground workings.

Crown Reserve Opening Up the 550-ft. Level

Lateral work is now in hand on the Crown Reserve at Larder. The men are now on the 550 level and shaft sinking has halted temporarily at that point. The ore bodies cut on the upper levels are to be opened up to the end that milling plans may be better formulated, though some of those in close touch with the company say a great deal more development work, perhaps clear to the 1000-ft. level, may be done before the mill construction is undertaken. Some of the workings on the 550 level have already cut good-sized commercial ore bodies.

GATEWAY TO DRILL

Kirkland Gateway is about to start diamond drilling from underground for the purpose of exploring a body of porphyry from the 350 foot level. It is thought that veins will be found close to formation.

NEXT SIX MONTHS MAY BE MOMENTOUS FOR COBALT CAMP

Is There Second Zone of Enrichment Under Silver Centre

WATCH CONIAGAS

This Company is De-watering Deep Beaver Shaft—Would Bring Back Old Abandoned Properties

The next six months may be momentous ones in the history of Cobalt. In that period it may be proven that a second zone of enrichment remains to be mined. That the camp possesses this possibility has been demonstrated on the Old Colonial and O'Brien properties when commercial ore was found on the second sill; the contact of the diabase and keewatin formations. Cobalt's millions produced to date have been mined from the first sill. Most of the values, however, came from the conglomerate.

A few years ago the Crown Reserve entertained the idea of a second zone of mineralization and sank a diamond drill to great depth. Nothing was encountered. The next operation was on the Beaver, when the shaft was carried to the second sill, 1,600 feet, the deepest working in the camp. The lateral work undertaken was negligible, however, and did not convince mining authorities that the sill was barren just because no values were encountered.

This possibility of the camp was realized after the Colonial sank a shaft to 950 feet and encountered rich silver ore. Then the Coniagas Co. operating the Beaver, got the idea of continuing the exploration where the Beaver dropped it on the 1,600-ft. level. They were encouraged by mining authorities who were eager to have the theory worked out. The workings are now being dewatered.

It is interesting to note that some of the claims staked in Lorraine, north of the Keeley mine, are diabase-keewatin formations and give excellent values on surface. The work of Manager McCloskey on what he is pleased to term his "wildcat," will be interesting and may lead to the developing of other valuable properties in various parts of Gillies Limit. Many properties on the northern border of the limit are now in various stages of development, the most advanced and promising being the Oxford-Cobalt.

One can well appreciate what the successful exploitation of the diabase-keewatin sill would mean for Cobalt. Dozens of old properties long ago abandoned, would again take on a potential value of substantial figures. The McKinley-Darrah, Old Tretheway, sold to the Coniagas, the Mining Corporation's large Cobalt holdings, the Nipissing, Temiskaming and dozens of others that could be named would become speculations of the widest interest.

Of course, mining on the second sill would be more costly than on the first. Many companies if they decided to resume would have to refinance completely. Doubtless many of the old companies are out of business and their properties could be picked up cheaply. Many old abandoned mills, to-day valued only on a scrap basis, would again have a marketable value. In fact, Cobalt, its mines and everything associated with it would come back with a bump.

The situation for the present is in the hands of Fraser Reid, Coniagas manager, operating the Beaver.

ABANDONED VEIN IS STILL PRODUCING

No. 16 on the Keeley Proves Most Peculiar—Now Showing Rich Silver.

Vein No. 16 on the Keeley Silver in South Lorraine, is a freak. Manager Whittingham has found it to be a very peculiar yellow. It has been abandoned innumerable times only to be taken up again and every time that miners have been sent in to work it, high grade ore has been opened up. The last occasion was just recently, and a particularly rich shoot of high grade was opened. It seems that whenever the vein has a vertical strike, high grade is almost sure to be found. However, the experience has shown that these vertical strikes are shallow and immediately the strike changes to a slanting one the values disappear. Every time the vein has been abandoned the miners have gone back at it for a few rounds when there was a machine to spare. They have always been amply rewarded.

Clifton a Miniature of Big Porcupine Mines

One of the unique mining operations in the North is the Clifton Porcupine. It is nothing more or less than a miniature of the large mines operating in the same district. Clifton is a producer, handling 50 tons of ore daily. It is understood that the ore averages better than $12. However, an exact knowledge of present millheads will be gained in a week or so after the first clean up since operations were resumed.

Clifton has a fair amount of broken ore awaiting in the stopes and is breaking steadily. Considerable importance attaches to a diamond drill campaign which is being carried on in an effort to locate ore bodies at depth. Clifton is carefully and conservatively managed.

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METALLIC CHUNKS MUCH TOO LARGE FOR THE SMELTER

Valuable Keeley Deposits Give Rise to Interesting Problem

WILL THEY CONTINUE?

Manager Believes That Zone of Secondary Enrichment has Just Been Entered on Seventh Level

"1415 pounds too big for the mill."

The above refers to large blocks of practically pure metallics sent by the Keeley silver mine of South Lorraine, to the smelter at Delora, Ont. The smelter in making a return on the receipt of the shipment and the weight, so reported on a part of the shipment.

It is perhaps the first time that a smelter has faced the proposition as having received such large specimens of high grade metallics that they could not be handled in the mill.

Several leading mining men were asked if they had ever heard of such an experience and they said not, Manager Whittingham, of the Keeley, who was for some years associated with the Nipissing, states it is the first time he ever saw such an item in a smelter return.

The fact is cited to show the richness of the deposits being taken out of the Keeley. As to how the smelter disposed of the shipment no one knows. One authority said that the only thing to do would be to saw it up into smaller pieces.

Literally tons of massive ore are to be seen in a short tour of the Keeley underground workings on the seventh level. When the level was opened up a crosscut was run to cut the known Wood's vein. It proved to be of the bonanza variety. The main mineralized section of the vein is 12 to 18 inches wide and runs 18,000 to 20,000 ounces to the ton. The wall rock is rich in silver also for a distance of four feet and extending the length of the drift, some 400 odd feet.

A Rich Triangle

The Woods vein is really one of the three sides of a triangle, veins 26 and 28 making up the other sides. While the Wood's vein is remarkably rich and spectacular, the real freak is vein 26. It has a faulted section and one part has slipped down beside the other with the result that it presents a solid face of five feet in width and carrying silver values 12,000 to 18,000 ounces to the ton. This vein carries high values from where it approached the Wood's vein at one corner of the triangle 74 feet over to where it is intersected by vein 28. There the values cease. Vein 28 carried no values on the seventh level.

So far all the work carried on in the bonanza showing has been to drift through, which means the driving of about eight feet square along the vein. In drifting on vein 26 the recovery ran around a half million ounces, while the bottom and top of the drift literally sparkle with the rich leaf silver and high grade ore. The Wood's vein also produced a tremendous amount of bullion in the drift on it. This vein has also been opened up on the upper levels and in fact, in three important parts is still practically intact, namely, south from the crosscut on the sixth level and both north and south on the seventh.

Will They Continue?

Will these values continue? is the interesting question asked. In this connection, Manager Whittingham, who perhaps knows more about the property than anyone, has a decidedly interesting theory. It is that the zone of secondary enrichment has only been penetrated on the seventh level. If he is right, it may continue to great depth. He believes that the sixth level marks the end of the zone of oxidation. The Premier in British Columbia had an interesting experience with secondary enrichment and it was this which enabled it to set a record for dividend payments in one year. However, there are those who lean to the conclusion that the Premier's zone of secondary enrichment was near the surface and has about been exhausted. They believe that the ore mined from now on will show lower values.

In discussing the lay-out of the Keeley zones, the manager pointed out that the contact of the South Lorraine area was not the same as Cobalt, yet in ways they are not dissimilar. In Cobalt the values were not at the fault, while in Lorraine they are right on the fault. He pointed out that the Wood's fault by being thrown thirty feet by vein No. 26. It is interesting in this connection that as they drifted west values in the strike of the vein disappeared, but a section of the vein turned off sharply and carried good values, and when the faulted section resumed its proper course, the high bullion content and leaf silver again appeared.

Watch Development

These are only the spectacular workings of the Keeley. There are others on which good success is being met with, but at present all eyes are on the developments on the eighth level where it is hoped to cut the downward continuation of the rich seventh level ore. The manager is confident that he will cut these bodies and by the time this article is published may have realized his hopes. The Keeley operation has been a continued and startling success despite the fact that it is still in the development stage. An example of this success is the fact that one month's development work netted over 150,000 ounces. Just how much over is not for us to reveal, though it was a goodly amount. The Keeley has been handling on an average of 80 tons in a mill of 70 tons, besides shipping bagged high grade to the smelter. It is proposed to double the milling capacity. This should result in a monthly production around 160,000 ounces from the mill alone.

Keeley is capitalized at $2,000,000 and the major portion of the stock is held in England. Dr. J. McIntosh Bell is general manager of the company, and Hamilton B. Wills president. The stock is now paying 12 per cent. half yearly on a par value of $1. The stock is now selling around $1.70.

In concluding some remarks might be in order as to the Keeley camp. It is one of the most substantial and neat ones of the north. The buildings are excellent, the camp clean and well cared for. The men are well housed and have conveniences equal to the city. Manager Whittingham is being congratulated by the many visitors to the mine on the excellence of his camp.

$10 IN GOLD FOR EVERY ONE IN THE WORLD

The world's total holdings of monetary gold (for money purposes) now total nine billion dollars. Another 10 billion dollars of this precious metal is tied up in jewelry, etc.

In other words, there's only about $10 of gold in the world for every man, woman and child. And yet we confidingly concentrate in this $10 system our whole scheme of values and measures of values. That requires a lot of self-hypnotism — of which, however, there's never a scarcity.

TAILINGS DISPOSAL IS HEAVY PROBLEM FOR NORTH'S MINES

Hollinger and McIntyre Must Get Rid of 5,500 Tons of Waste Daily

The question of disposing of the tailings or slimes from the mines of Porcupine, especially Hollinger and McIntyre, is getting to be a most serious problem. These two mines are daily hoisting to the surface 5,500 tons of ore, extracting a few pounds in gold and must then get rid of the balance in the form of finely ground rock as best and as cheaply as possible.

What makes it serious for the McIntyre and Hollinger is that they are located close up to the ever-growing town of Timmins. The surrounding lakes are being rapidly filled up. Recently the Hollinger purchased the McKay Veteran claims to the south for $100,000 just to dump slimes on.

Why not put them back where they are taken from? has been asked. Hollinger has already started this. The water is drawn off and the tailings are dumped back, but this is a slow process as compared with the speed with which operations are going ahead. Besides many of the old workings may yet prove of value to the mine.

Engineers are giving careful consideration to this vexed problem. Kirkland Lake promises to face a like problem. There are three big mines right in the heart of the place and they are rapidly using up the available dumping ground.

NIPS. 6 MOS. NET WAS OVER HALF MILLION

Increase in Ounce of Bullion Counteracted by Slight Decline in Silver

Nipissing's output of silver bullion is being well maintained, receipts are estimated a little higher due to a better production, which does not show as well as it might owing to the weakness in the price of silver. Costs are about the same. Earnings from bullion shipments was $1,100,767 according to figures complied from the monthly reports. This is considerably above the same period of 1922. The gross value of Nipissing production last year was $2,532,353, while costs reduced this to a net of $1,404,832. Investment earnings, however, were $144,927. Costs in 1922 were 32.938 cents per ounce. On this basis the production of 1,675,000 ounces this year to date would be $551,711, leaving $549,056 profit. With the income from investments and sale of cobalt to be added.

In July Nipissing produced 298,000 ounces as compared with the May total of 287,000 ounces, the previous high of the year.

Auto Road to South Lorraine Now Improved

The road from North Cobalt to South Lorraine is now quite passable in dry weather and should soon be an excellent motor road, judging by the work that is being put on it. It is rather hard on the Keeley Co. that the section from the Frontier into the Keeley remains impassable, inasmuch as it was to give the Keeley transportation that the repairs on the road were started. The Mining Corporation, however, is able to cart its supplies in and take ore out by truck. The cost is around $5 a ton, while the Keeley pays $12 via the lake route and then four miles over a questionable road to the mine.

Old Nipissing Goes Along as Usual—Good for Many Years

Cyril Knight's Joining the Company is Thought Significant—He Knows the Detailed Position of the Cobalt Camp—May Look for New Property

"How's the old Nipissing, I suppose it is about done?" is a question recently asked.

The answer is that the Nipissing has not got down to real hard mining as yet. It is stated that if necessary this mine could handle silver at a cost of 20 cents an ounce. So far the pressure to make a handsome profit has never been great enough to make this necessary.

Old Nipissing is going along as usual. But it has plans. Witness the fact that it has just tempted Cyril Knight, one of the fine young men of Dr. W. G. Miller's geological staff, to foresake the government geological force and cast in his lot with the company. Mr. Knight is just now preparing his report on Cobalt, having made a geological resurvey. Mr. Knight should know if Nipissing is about done. He would hardly join a sinking ship.

During June Nipissing kept well up with its production, the figures being $181,942, and shipped bullion valued at $98,791. When the writer visited the property recently, he was shown 300 bars of silver bullion awaiting shipping orders. These weigh 79 pounds each and will net the company around 65 cents an ounce.

Underground work goes steadily forward. No new veins have been found lately, but all stoping operations proved most satisfactory. Besides the regular underground operations, considerable ore is being taken from two open cuts just up the hill from the road leading around the lake.

Nipissing has been looking for other properties, but not very seriously. The treasury at present contains about $4,000,000.

ANOTHER LARGE PORCUPINE MINE NOW IN MAKING

Goldale Amalgamation Will Make Important Operation

WANT PLENAURUM

McIntyre's New 5,000 Ft. Shaft Will Likely Be Cut Nearer the Boundary

Not a little attention centres around the eastern boundary of the McIntyre mine. It is somewhere up this way that the McIntyre will sink its new 5,000 ft. shaft, it is expected. It is believed that such a shaft will carry to the bottom of the prophyry extension which dips back to the east at depth.

Then there is the Plenaurum. All eyes are on this. It is understood that the McIntyre was after it. President J. P. Bickell owns 40% of it. But Harry Kee of the Kerr Lake, operating the Goldale, got hold of 60 per cent. He would merge this property with the Goldale and Armstrong Booth, thereby paving the way for another tremendous big mine for Porcupine. Mr. Bickell, however, would like to have it and he has given an inkling of what he expects of the property by offering the holders of the 60 per cent. interests the mining rights of the first 2,000 feet and he to take below that for his 40 per cent. It is understood that the offer was rejected.

What seems to be the probable result is that the Goldale will operate the property on the vote of the 60 per cent. and McIntyre will be entitled to 60 per cent. of the returns that the Plenaurum company will receive.

Kerr Lake is meeting with good success in developing the Goldale. The ore averages around $8 and $9 and shows good widths.

ROUYN TP. HAS 250 PROSPECTORS AT ASSESSMENT WORK

Will Take Two or Three Years to Reach Production

Rouyn township, Quebec, is getting away from the excitement of the rush for claims and settling down to good hard work. Diamond drilling is proceeding on several properties.

An official report of the Quebec mines department on the camp is expected soon. It will be from Theo. Denis, superintendent of the Department. It is stated that there are 250 prospectors doing assessment work in the camp. Large syndicates have been organized to carry on the work and one of them alone is employing as many as sixty men operating diamond drills, to establish the value of the veins discovered.

Conditions are very favorable for exploitation. The formation is the same as at Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake, Ontario, and it is similar to the geological formation of Porcupine. There is no doubt that the Province of Quebec possesses in that region great gold riches, but an industry of that nature is not treated in a few days and as a result it is impossible to believe that there will be any gold produced before two or three years. it must be remembered that it took five or six years in Porcupine district to produce effectively, and Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake are only now operating in full swing after fifteen years.

Keeley at Woods Vein on the Eighth Level

Keeley Silver has cut the famous Woods vein on the eighth level. It was found a short distance from the station. So far as opened up the vein stands strong and a short time will show whether the bonanza ore opened up on the seventh level persists on the new level. It will take some time to show whether the faulted section, vein 26, also carries down.

PAY OFF BRITAIN'S DEBT WITH GOLD MINED IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 17)

was practically hostile, some of them stating that British investors have only had the American and Canadian leavings. The Mining World quite well turns this point by stating, "which may be quite true, that, of course, is really a denouncement of the policy of 'Wait and See,' advocated by the critics themselves."

The Mining World goes on to say, now, however, that so many competent engineers have spoken of the Ontario gold fields as second only to the Rand in value, the critics' tone is altered to a tune with the well-known maxim, "damn, with faint praise." This is done, for instance, to take an actual example, by suggesting that though there is no doubt scope for employment of British capital for the development of mining properties in Canada, too high prices are demanded by owners of all properties.

In this connection it might be pointed out that the British had the opportunity to get in on the ground floor of the mining of Northern Ontario. That was the time to get in. They did not take advantage of the opportunity—American and Canadian capital did. Great proven gold and silver areas have been developed in the meantime. Properties, which a few years ago were worth a thousand dollars, have since been sold for a hundred thousand and more. The Britisher is coming in to-day slowly; he will undoubtedly come faster later, but he has got to pay for his delay.

It is not a fact that exorbitant prices are being asked on mining properties in Northern Ontario. Some prospectors are asking what are considered rather high prices, but it will be found on investigation that in many cases these prospectors are willing to take very little cash, and will take a stock interest for the balance. This will work out at a greatly reduced amount when it is considered that the initial stock offering to finance development will be at a price around 25c. or less. There are also many properties to be had in the north country on which not a cent of cash is being asked. Reputable groups can secure the property under a working option without any initial cash payment.

The Mining World, in summing up their review of Northern Ontario. states that they fully advocate British participation in our mining. Their justification they declare ample, there are reasons overwhelming and patriotic. They are as follows:

"Our country is suffering from unprecedented trade depression and unemployment.

"Industry follows capital.

"Gold is needed and great fields await development in Ontario.

"If British capital is employed it will mean work and demand for machinery, etc., from home.

"If American capital gets the monopoly in such a great industry, the consequences can hardly be gauged.

"We know how keen our mining machinery makers are for orders and how poor has been their recent trading.

"The mining profession is full of good men, old and new—experienced and inexperienced — languishing for work. What hope have the majority unless British capital ventures to look at big prospects?

"There is in London a Government-supported Imperial Mineral Resources bureau, a mining institute and mining club, but as the Americans would say, 'A bell's no good that doesn't ring.' There's surely a job for a bellringer."

Any way, it is not surprising that it rather hard to convince London that we have vast stores of gold in our great Pre-Cambrian area. As far back as 1851 it has been known that there were vast mineral resources in Canada, and it has taken the intervening years to get them anywhere developed. Sir William Logan, F. R. S., the first president of the Royal Canadian Institute, got together a collection of minerals for the Exhibition in London in 1851, and the official report of the exhibition described the Canadian exhibit as superior, so far as the mineral kingdom was concerned, to all countries that had forwarded their products to the exhibition. Sir William stated at that time that his object was to convince the world that Canada contained vast stores of mineral materials that would eventually become available for the support of native industry.

Sir William was right, but it has taken a tremendously long time for the world to be convinced.

Ontario's Undeveloped Mining Lands Give Promise of Generous Rewards to Those Who Give Time and Effort to Their Exploitation.

THE Province of Ontario, containing 407,262 square miles, has 285,000 square miles of potential mining lands. Seventy per cent. of the total area of this Province is underlain with the great "pre-Cambrian shield." Only the southern edge of it has been penetrated. Yet several rich mining areas have been opened up and the number is steadily expanding. In many other places minor discoveries have been made and future effort may develop these into important producers of mineral wealth. So far as the remainder of this great shield has been penetrated or crossed, it is known to be broadly similar in geological formation. The rich nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury which to-day supply 80 per cent. of the world's nickel, the famed Cobalt, the Gowganda, and the spectacular South Lorrain silver camps; the Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake gold areas and the extensive iron ore ranges, are all found along the southern fringe of this shield.

To December 31st, 1922, Ontario has produced metallic wealth to the total of $676,000,000. This is made up as follows:

Silver	$220,800,000
Nickel	176,700,000
Gold	108,300,000
Pig Iron	84,800,000
Copper	60,800,000
Other Metals	24,600,000

Besides the Province is steadily showing a marked advance in the production of non-metallic minerals, clay products, construction materials, etc. The value of these produced in 1922 was $24,011,458.

Attention Focused on Gold Properties

RAPID development in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake is focusing attention on these camps. The total gold output of the Province is rising rapidly. In 1922 these figures reached $20,760,942. There is every indication that 1923 should see them generously exceeded.

The three leading producers of gold are in the older Porcupine camp—Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre. The output of each of these has steadily increased as have also the dividends to those who ventured their funds to aid in their development. Besides these three enterprises there are several others just about at the producing stage, and still others in various stages of development. Porcupine in 1922 milled 2,076,989 tons of ore, which gave a return of 895,409 fine ounces of gold and 152,149 fine ounces of silver, having a total value of $18,592,087.

Kirkland Lake camp has to-day five producers, including the Lake Shore, which has become famed for its rich mill-heads. Teck-Hughes is also milling ore giving high values, averaging $30.11 per ton for the first half of 1923. Wright-Hargreaves, Kirkland Lake Proprietary, Kirkland Lake Gold are also adding to the camp's output, while several others are making rapid progress towards this end.

In 1922, six mines at Kirkland Lake (Ontario-Kirkland, now Montreal-Ontario, was then producing), contributed $2,162,547 to the wealth of the Province. This came from the milling of 191,715 tons of ore, which gave 104,478 fine ounces of gold and 12,454 fine ounces of silver. For the first half of 1922 the output was 69,691 ounces of gold and 6,515 ounces of silver worth $1,402,873 from 99,233 tons of ore milled.

Silver Output on the Upturn

SPECTACULAR developments in the South Lorrain silver camp where Keeley Mines and the Mining Corporation are making rapid progress in development and production, have, when added to the output of Cobalt and Gowganda, materially increased the value of the Province's production of silver bullion. The Cobalt mines continue steady operations, while considerable attention is being given to properties in Gowganda. Ontario last year produced a total of 9,167,840 fine ounces of silver and the present year may see this figure bettered somewhat. From 1904 to 1922, inclusive, Northern Ontario's silver mines have given up a total of 331,733,479 ounces of silver, while dividends totalling $86,238,185 have been paid to the shareholders.

Nickel-Copper Production Resumes

POST-WAR depression has practically passed so far as Canada's three large nickel producers are concerned. Peace time uses of nickel are steadily being added to with a consequent increase in the demand on the mines. The result is that Ontario's output of this mineral as well as that of copper is again on the upturn. In 1922 the return from the three big Sudbury mines, International Nickel, Mond Nickel and British American Nickel Corporation, was negligible, while the figures for 1923 have already reached generous proportions. It is expected that the output of nickel-copper will steadily increase. It has been estimated that these mines have still in reserve more than 100 million tons of ore.

Iron Ore Possibilities

WIDE fields exist for the development of iron ore deposits of which Ontario abounds. Bodies of iron ore, so far known, are not as high grade as those of Michigan and Minnesota, but tremendous tonnages of low grade are available for beneficiation. Canada to-day imports annually over $2,000,000 worth of iron ore. Thus a ready market awaits those who will produce the ore in Ontario.

The point has been raised many times as to whether nature, by a freak, deposited all the high grade iron ore in the small portion of the pre-Cambrian shield below Lake Superior. Many contend that the exploration of Ontario's deposits should also develop high grade ore.

Other Minerals Abound

IN ADDITION to the above, practically all economic minerals (coal and tin excepted) are found in Ontario: Actinolite, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, cobalt, corundum, feldspar, fluorspar, graphite, gypsum, iron pyrites, lead, mica, molybdenite, natural gas, petroleum, platinum, palladium, quartz, salt, talc and zinc. This Province has the largest deposits on the continent of talc, feldspar and graphite.

Building materials, such as marble, limestone, sandstone, granite, trap, lime, Portland cement, brick and tile, sand and gravel, meet every demand.

Government Assistance

THE development of Ontario's mineral wealth is encouraged by the Provincial Department of Mines in many ways. Mining men of wide experience have declared Ontario's mining regulations to be the fairest. A trained staff of geologists is maintained and reports and maps on new areas, as well as the re-mapping of old, form part of the Department's programme in aid of both the prospector and the miner. These reports are distributed free of charge. An Assay Office is maintained at Toronto for the free identification of minerals, also for free assays under the provisions of the Mining Act of Ontario, and for general assay work as per the Schedule of Charges which may be obtained on application. At Cobalt the Department of Mines maintains an ore sampling and testing laboratory which accepts shipments of gold ore from 100 pounds up and, after sampling and assaying and deducting treatment charges, pays the shipper. This is an aid to prospectors and also those who have a new operation in its preliminary stage.

HON. CHARLES McCREA, K.C., Minister of Mines.
THOS. W. GIBSON, Deputy Minister of Mines.
W. G. MILLER, Provincial Geologist, Department of Mines.
QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONT.

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NORTHLAND GOLD MINES LTD.

Gauthier Township—Kirkland Lake

The new Kirkland branch of the T. & N. O. Ry., now being built, will touch the southwest corner of this property, thus solving the transportation problem which has been in the past a serious handicap.

Work is progressing with encouraging results. Extensive surface trenching is being done and several strong veins have been recently uncovered. A portable boiler and steam plugger drill are being employed to open up these veins at surface in preparation for sampling to determine the proper place to establish central sinking operations.

Diamond drilling is also being considered. By the time this programme is completed the railway will be finished through to the property and an up-to-date mining plant will then be installed.

Sinking by hand has disclosed very promising ore at shallow depths, but it is the intention of the company to proceed to a depth of at least four or five hundred feet, where much better values are expected. The property comprises 600 acres with ideal geological conditions.

Capitalization is only $2,000,000, par value $1.00, with over three-quarters of the stock originally left in the treasury. Financing to date through the sale of treasury stock has been quite successful.

J. J. Byrne, President and Managing Director.
B. E. Jemmett, Secretary-Treasurer, Haileybury, Ont.

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AREA OF PORTLAND CANAL IN B.C. HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Engineer Sees Fine Chances In Northern Coast Province

The Portland Canal area of British Columbia is declared by R. B. Lamb, well known mining engineer, to be the most important mining area to open up since the discovery of Northern Ontario. Mr. Lamb along with a number of other eastern men, has just returned from a close study of the district. Aside from the wonderfully rich ore which is being mined and the promising outlook for the many operations in the area, Mr. Lamb incidentally called attention to one interesting fact. It is that the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, with its turning and winding some distance north of Stewart, does so in a manner that leaves the large bulk of the promising mining prospects on Canadian territory. From what Mr. Lamb states there is every indication that in a few years the area will be able to boast of several important operations.

The Premier mine, the first producer of the camp, is of course the feature. It has been making history by the richness of the ore it was mining and lavish disbursements of dividends. Transportation has proved somewhat a handicap but to-day there is an excellent auto road from Stewart to the Premier and it will probably reach the Big Missouri mine this year. There are good pack trails from there on. Salmon River Glacier also provides a good trail, while the old North Western roadbed provides a good trail to Glacier Creek district. The short season is somewhat of a handicap. The weather is fairly mild but the heavy snow falls play havoc with transportation.

The Premier is operating with a two track electric train in its tunnel. Its mill is now 200 tons capacity but plans of the company are to increase this to 500 tons. About 200 tons of high grade and concentrated are taken out daily over a 14 mile aerial tram to Stewart and are shipped to Tacoma and Granby. The Indian has 35 men at work. Mr. Lamb says it is developing into a base metal mine, zinc and lead rather than gold and silver. B.C. Silver and Seluceke are two important developments. Then there are the Alaska, Premier Extension, Virginia, Alaska Premier and further north the Big Missouri and still further the Forty-Nine. The latter Mr. Lamb stated has probably the best outcroppings of the area. It is located between Salmon Glacier and Mt. Dillworth.

The Marmot district and Georgia River section have promising prospects. In the latter the gold veins in evidence are of the fissure type, heavy in iron. Geological conditions are entirely different from the Premier area where the mineralized zones are near the contact of porphyry dykes. The enrichment occurs through replacement and the secondary enrichment by downward circulating waters.

The area of Northern British Columbia presents attractive possibilities for new mines, said Mr. Lamb. Some will be slow in reaching production because of the short season and the distance from the coast line. However, the relatively high grade ores of some of the properties will no doubt cause transportation to penetrate and this will help the others.

Mr. Lamb expressed the opinion that the Reno Conference on silver which will be attended by the leaders of the industry, will have a beneficial influence on silver production in the United States and Canada.

Hollinger Underground Workings Like a Network of City Streets

Fifty-five Miles is a Conservative Estimate of the Total—Are Carefully Surveyed and Drained—Stated that 40-Acre Blanket Will Cover the Area Mined

Hollinger gold mines have about 55 miles of underground workings. The longest of these is the main east and west crosscut. The line is more northeast to southwest, but at the mine the more simple directions are followed. This crosscut extends into the Schumacher on the east from the West Claim of the Hollinger on the west and is about 2,500 feet in length. The possible length which this crosscut can be run is about 6,000 feet.

The crosscut, however, is just a feeder for other crosscuts. These smaller ones run north and south from the main crosscut. In fact, the main crosscut might well be referred to a very excellent main traffic highway, well built, surveyed and drained. The smaller crosscuts north and south can be likened to crosstown streets. They lead the operators across to the veins. When these crosscuts hit the veins, drifting on the veins is undertaken. In the parlance of township building these drifts along the vein might be likened to sideroads. These drifts and crosscuts all maintain the same level. If the workings are on the thousand foot level then the floors of these workings are so maintained. However, there is another kind of operation steadily employed and of which there are miles at the Hollinger, stopes. This is nothing more or less than going up through the roofs of a drift so as to take out the valuable ore in the vein between the level being worked on and the upper level. These stopes are cut in parts. The roof will be cut into eight feet, timbers erected and then ore placed on the timbers. Ore chutes are erected and from time to time this is dumped into cars. Winzes are another form of underground working, but are not as frequently used.

In passing through the underground workings of Hollinger, one can almost trace the prosperity of the company. The upper or first levels, those cut when the mine was in the pioneer stage, are nothing like the levels that are being made to-day. There was not then the perfect drainage there is to-day. The tracks for the ore trains were not as well constructed as they are to-day. There were no electric locomotives then. It is quite a stirring sight to stand aside in a crosscut to allow one of these ore laden trains to tear by at 10 or 12 miles an hour, with its eight or nine cars of ore.

Hollinger is now working at the 1,400 level and this means that there is a system of the above workings, much more extended on the upper than on the newer lower levels, for each hundred feet down to the 800 and then for each 150 feet.

These levels are fed by a series of shafts and as they extend out new shafts are sunk to expedite the work. Hollinger has a unique ore dumping machine worked out by their own engineers. It is on the 950 level, and dumps three cars of ore at a time. The ore passes to the lower level to be raised to the surface and the mill.

The question has been asked, and unanswered, as to what part of Hollinger's great holdings, 600 acres, has been mined. It is stated in some sections that a forty acre blanket would cover the whole area so far mined. Another authority has stated that the actual amount of acreage mined so far is eight acres. Certain it is Hollinger has so far exhausted no section of its property. So far the great bulk of the production from the area mined has been taken from between surface and the 800 level. Operations are now at the 1,400 level and the formation is known to continue to at least 2,400 feet. From this it would seem that if the Hollinger's present area of operations could be covered by a 40-acre blanket, only one third of this section, at the most, has been mined.

NICKEL MINES ARE ALL WORKING AGAIN

Stagnant Condition of Market Resulted in Low Production Last Year

Owing to the stagnant condition of the nickel market, the production of this metal in 1922 was lower than in any year since 1904, and compared with 1918, the banner year to date, the production of 1922 showed a decrease to only 19 per cent. of the quantity and 16.7 per cent. of the value. The output included 17,355,056 pounds contained in nickel-copper matte made by the Canadian smelters treating Sudbury ores and 242,067 pounds, the nickel contents of smelter products resulting from the treatment of silver-cobalt ores.

During the year, 259,569 tons of nickel-bearing ore was mined in the Sudbury district. The smelters treated 314,120 tons from which 17,324 tons of matte was produced. The refinery of the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne, was the only nickel refinery operating in 1922. This plant treated 10,340 tons of matte from which 11,065,473 lbs. of metallic nickel and 2,389,840 lbs. of nickel oxide having a reported sales value of $3,140,399 and $389,398 respectively were produced. All three Sudbury plants are now working, however. The 1922 figures follow:

	Quantity pounds
Produced from Sudbury ores	17,355,056
Produced from cobalt-silver ores	242,067
Total production	17,597,123
Computed value	$6,158,993

Note—The production was valued at 35c. per lb., the average New York quotation for nickel in 1922.

Careful System for Keeping Tab on Assays

Hollinger Gold Mines have a wonderful assay system and so close a tab is kept on all workings that at all times there is a definite record of the values to be obtained in any drift or stope. The method employed is to have sample takers go into each of the workings where operations are carried on and chip samples out of the wall rock. Passing along the underground workings one notices a chipped string along the rock. It is up about the height of a low plate rail on a wall and about the same width, four inches. The sample taker chips out the wall rock for a quarter-inch depth and carefully notes it. This is sent to the assay department and when the values are known they are carefully noted on the assay plan. Thus the mine is always able to tell what values are to be expected in any part or if needed for reference after the stope or drift is worked out, there is the record of the values it gave.

MAY REOPEN MILL

Good ore averaging $10 is being opened up by Kirkland Proprietary. It is believed that a sufficient tonnage of ore will be ready to reopen the mill before October.

WRIGHT, HARGRE'V'S HAS 3,800 FEET OF MINERALIZED ZONE

Efficient Mill Has Drawn Praise of Many Engineers

Wright-Hargreaves' production for the first half of the year was around $400,000, mill heads in 1922 running around $11. Underground work is to be speeded up while work on the mill enlargement is being carried on. The shaft is down 1000 feet and considerable lateral work done on the deeper levels, particularly on the 850. It will soon be progressing at the 1000 level.

Wright-Hargreaves has not as yet produced the rich high grade found on the Lake Shore and Teck-Hughes. However, the new program of development may bring this to light quickly. The generally accepted opinion is that it is there. This property has the largest footage of any property on the main mineralized zone of the camp, having in all 3,800 feet one claim wide. What part of this has been mined is not known, but it must be small. It is also known that the rich ore exists on the east in the Tough-Oakes.

Wright-Hargreaves is one of the most efficient little enterprises of the North and has been the subject of a great deal of praise, especially from one English engineer who declared the efficiency of the plant to be an eye opener As a matter of fact, the mine costs are very low, $4.43 per ton, and despite its $11 ore it is the leading dividend payer of the camp.

Paymaster is Sinking Shaft to 800-ft. Level

The shaft on the Payamster Porcupine is now below the 400 level and will be carried to the 800. Spectacular ore was opened up on the upper levels. Drills have penetrated some irregular but large ore lenses of good value. There is a well defined contact on the Paymaster surface which has been traced across the United Mineral Lands ground. This company was the first to discover ore right in the porphyry, which is of particular interest at the present time, as Dome has done precisely the same thing at the much talked of twelfth level, where, after finding ore cut off by the hanging wall, opened an excellent ore body some 200 feet to one side right in the porphyry.

Wrong Ideal of Mines Keep Good Men Away

Why is it that the mines of the North are never over manned? a manager was recently asked.

He declared that the terrible opinion of mining as gathered from reports of iron and coal mines kept men away from the mines.

"We would like to have more men," he said. "Not necessarily miners. Just a little raw material that will respond to intelligent training, is what is needed."

Another manager, a Porcupine leader, said they were reconciled to the conducting of a school for miners, but were not satisfied with the class of men they were getting to work on. Most of the men they were getting seemed unused to work.

MINING CORP'N HAS NEARLY 500 ACRES IN LORRAINE CAMP

Earnings are Steadily Advancing—Talk of Dividends Starts

When will the Mining Corporation resume dividends?

This is a question being frequently asked. Certainly the company is rapidly adding to its treasury as a result of its successful operations in South Lorraine. It is mining bonanza ore from its Lorraine properties and many believe that it will be rapidly approaching a position by the end of the year when the shareholders may receive the directors' attention. A recent estimate placed the liquid assets at $813,641. It has been estimated that the Mining Corporation with its 490 acres in the camps has about three miles of the main break of the Woods vein. Production from this camp now is sending the bulk of the ore to the company's Cobalt mill. The main effort of the company has been on the Frontier, but there are other spectacular showings. Especially is this true on the Lorraine Trout Lake syndicate. The corporation owns control of the company. It lies between Trout Lake and the Keeley and work on the 100-ft. level has revealed silver averaging 2,200 ounces over a width of three feet.

Development on the Frontier is now at the 550-foot level. The ore now being mined is coming from the upper levels, however.

The corporation has taken over 13 claims in Gillies limit, which has caused a considerable interest in that area.

ARGONAUT IS NOW AMONG PRODUCERS

Output for August Should Give Good Line on the Enterprise

Latest among the companies to enter the gold-producing circle in Northern Ontario is Argonaut Gold. The company entered the operating group of Northern Ontario gold mines in July. A two-hundred-ton mill was put in operation after many delays, and has been handling 75 tons daily. A report of the company for the month of July indicated that ore treated averaged $12.10 per ton, although the first 150-ton lot was low grade in order to try out the circuit. The extraction, employing only amalgamation, during July averaged 75 per cent. but since then the cyanide plant has been in operation treating the tailings of the amalgamation, and the company's officials consider that the final extraction will be 90 odd per cent.

With the mill running 70 per cent. of the possible operating term during the month of August and ore averaging much better to the ton with the above extraction, figures should prove fairly encouraging.

Work is proceeding underground and much new ore is being blocked out. The new vein on the 350-ft. level is 65 inches wide and has been developed for a distance of 164 feet, an average of $28.70 per ton. The new vein on the 500-ft. level is 60 inches wide and has been developed 140 feet, averaging $22.50 to the ton.

A raise, which has been started from the 500-ft. level to connect with the 300-ft. level on the latter vein, has run up on continuous ore for a distance of 50 feet already advanced averaging $34.98 ore for the full width of the raise.

The president and general manager of the Argonaut Gold is J. H. Rainville, of Montreal, who has been connected with the proposition from the start and who was able to present to the annual meeting held in July a statement indicating that after five years of effort the company was now being launched as a producer. The balance sheet indicated that all obligations incidental to construction to date had been paid off.

GET HIGH VALUES

Wonderfully Rich Ore Taken From Narrow Veins

Schrieber Gold Mines is getting some rich ore from narrow ore bodies on the McKellar-Longworth property near Schrieber. A 20-ton shipment from one vein gave $82.60 per ton.

The width of the veins, length of drift and channel sample assays follow:

Vein	Width	Length opened	Assays
*No. 1	18 inches		$40.00
No. 1	3 feet	135	16.50
No. 2	10 inches	20 ton ship.	82.60
No. 7	3 inches		1,328.00
No. 10	10 inches		60.00
No. 11	20 inches	300 ft.	70.00

* Provincial Geologist sampled this.

All the veins are apparently of the same geological age and have the same vein filling and carry high values in free gold and tellurides.

BUSY IN EAST KIRKLAND

Many Operations are Driving Ahead With Development

Operations in East Kirkland Lake are going apace, evidently in anticipation of the coming of the railway from Swastika. On Continental, Queen-Lebel, Tonopah on the King Kirkland, Harvey-Kirkland, Pawnee-Kirkland, Lebel Lode, Moffat-Hall, Wood-Kirkland and other properties, there is general activity. The work on the Queen-Lebel is expected to encounter the easterly continuation of ore bodies that occur on the Burnside section of the Kirkland Lake Proprietary. Already a highly mineralized vein of several feet in width has been opened up.

IRON DEPOSITS OF SOO DISTRICT ARE OF GREAT PROMISE

Heavy Deposits of Siderite and Magnetite Ores Are Available

By G. W. McLEOD, B. Sc., C.I.M.M.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—One of Northern Ontario's promising mineral belts lies in the territory stretching northward from the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma. Mineral discoveries in this section date back for many years, but only recently has its potential value become recognized. A great proportion of the rocks in this area are the old pre-Cambrian volcanics, the formation of which has been so productive of valuable minerals.

To the east of the Sault Ste. Marie mining division lies the great nickel mines, the silver mines of Cobalt and the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. To the south and west lie the iron ranges in the states forming the southern boundary of Lake Superior. Over 80 per cent. of the total production of iron ore in the United States comes from these ranges. A large percentage of the American copper production also comes from this vicinity. The Soo mining division lying between the two possesses the same geological conditions.

The Helen Mine, known as Canada's greatest producer of iron ore, and which produced high grade hematite over a period of almost twenty years, is located in this area. It has the largest known body of Siderite iron ore. This has been proven by diamond drilling to contain at least one hundred million tons of ore. This ore is lower in iron contents than Hematite, but it has been proven beyond doubt, that it can be successfully treated to produce a commercial grade of ore. Experiments on this type of ore were successfully carried on, on a similar type of ore body at the Magpie Mine, and approximately one million tons were treated and marketed.

Closer to this city near the Goulais River are immense bodies of Magnetite iron ore. One of these bodies alone is known to contain at least fifty million tons. Others are equally as large. A large part of this ore is lower in iron contents than the standard requires for commercial ore, but as with the Siderite it is possible to treat it to produce a commercial product.

The known high grade iron deposits of America are rapidly being depleted and the time is near when this grade of ore will have to supply the ever increasing demand of the steel mills. Millions of dollars are being spent in preparations to use ores of this grade. Canada to-day is entirely dependent on other countries for its supplies of iron ore, so that the deposits in the Soo area are a national asset of first importance. A mixture of these two types of ores Magnetite and Siderite can be used in the Steel Mills to make any grade of steel required, and thus, if these deposits were utilized, Canada would be entirely independent of other countries for its supply, and the millions of dollars now going out of the country to buy this ore at present would remain in Canada and Canadian workmen would be supplying this ore from Canadian mines.

In addition to the known deposits there are several undeveloped iron ranges in the district. These offer great promises to prospectors and capitalists.

Some of the largest deposits of Pyrite in Canada are found in this district. During the war a large percentage of Canada's production of this mineral came from here.

In the Goudreau area, which is included in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, gold was first discovered in 1918; since then hundreds of claims have been staked and many promising finds have been made. The Goudreau Gold Mines is developing one of these. The company estimates that already they have three million dollars worth of ore blocked out, and are at present considering the building of a mill to treat this ore. Active development is being carried on, on many other promising discoveries. One of the largest groups of mining capitalists in Great Britain has leased over forty thousand acres in this district, and are at present prospecting this land, with a large staff under competent engineers. This company has had engineers examining all the gold camps of Northern Ontario for several years, and the fact that they chose this district out of all the rest surely shows that this area is deserving of the attention of those interested in the mining of this metal. The gold area at Goudreau is in a belt of Keewatin, which is about twelve miles in width, and at least thirty miles in length, but it has been only partly explored. The gold occurs in veins and shear zones in the vicinity of quartz porphvry intrusions, and in the case of the Goudreau Gold Mines, Limited, near a granite intrusion.

Work in the district has been largely retarded by lack of capital. The merits of this district have not been given the publicity that other sections of the country have received. There is no question but that newspaper publicity is very essential in attracting capital to a district. Without capital, mines cannot be made. Mines are built by capital as surely as are railroads.

The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway stretching northward for three hundred miles makes practically all parts of this district easily accessible from this city. A branch of this railway connects the northern part of the district with Michipicoten Harbor on Lake Superior. Excellent shipping facilities are available at this harbor, as it is equipped with both ore and commercial docks. There is an abundant supply of water power. There is the Soo plant and two hydro-electric plants in the mining areas with an output at present of three thousand horse-power. Transmission lines from these plants extend over thirty miles, and this makes power immediately available to the Michipicoten and Goudreau area. Further south on the Montreal River there is sufficient water power available to supply all the needs of the surrounding territory including the immense iron deposits on the Goulais River. The position of these iron ore bodies with reference to the market is favorable. They are connected by lake and rail to the steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie, which can absorb one million tons of ore annually, and also to all the steel plants located on the Great Lakes.

G. W. McLEOD, B.Sc., C.I.M.M.

PORCUPINE MINES PRODUCE 3,400 OUNCES OF GOLD IN 24 HOURS

Hollinger gold mine is now producing about 2,000 ounces of gold every 24 hours, by handling 4,500 tons daily. McIntyre is producing about 500 ounces, while Dome is producing around 900 ounces. This would make 3,400 ounces of gold daily from the three producers of the group.

Cheap Homes and Necessities Provided Miners by Companies

Mines of Porcupine Maintain Stores to Help Reduce Living Costs—Build Many Houses Which are Rented to Employees Practically at Cost—Favor Married Men

Though the average person generally holds to the view that the mining companies, and especially the managers, are a hard lot on miners, one finds on going into the facts, just a little, that the contrary is a fact. In some sections of the North it is not hard to find mining men who really condemn the managers for being the other way and introducing too much paternalism.

Despite the accusations hurled broadcast from time to time by agitators and reds in regard the mines treatment of their men, a review of the situation shows that for the most part they are almost nursed along by the companies.

Take the case of Porcupine. The miners a few years ago claimed that they could not support their families because of the high cost of living. They were not agitating for higher wages they said, but wanted living costs reduced. The three big mines, Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre, immediately stepped in and opened stores and gave their men a reduction of 15 per cent. The three stores are really losing money.

Last year Dome built 24 houses, which they rent to their men at cost and this year 28 more are going up. Dome also gives its men half-pay when they are sick.

Hollinger has 315 or more houses which are rented to the working men at $16 a month. There are some staff houses which are rented at from $20 to $40. The McIntyre has not gone into the house question.

The managers look upon the house question as a bonus to the married man. As one official stated, it would be impossible to say to the married man here is $4.90 daily and to the single $4.60. The houses are really an encouragement to the married men and the managers are quite strongly in favor of the married miner, he being far the steadiest and stays longer with the mine. In fact, they find that the whole viewpoint of the married man is much the better.

On the stores the losses would be heavy were it not that around 50 per cent. of the business done is with other than employees, this gives a profit which reduces the other loss.

As for the stores achieving their object the managers say they believe that they aid in holding prices down.

WILL DEVELOP ZINC MINE AT NIPIGON

New Yorker Will Likely Erect Fifty Ton Mill At Thunder Bay

A fifty ton mill to develop the zinc, lead and silver ores in the vicinity of Ozone. Thunder Bay District, will be erected this year near Nipigon by Augustus Heinz, of New York City. Mr. Heinz has an option taken from James Lawrence and Willis Keuther, of Fort William, on 800 acres of mining property. He has extensive sulphide interests in Manilla and placer gold deposits in Nome, Alaska. The option, which is for $5,000 cash and a ten per cent. royalty on all the output of the mine, was taken up in October of last year and expires the 28th of this month. The property is located ten miles east of Nipigon, one quarter mile north of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a half mile from Lake Superior. The zinc vein is one and a half miles in length and its product assays from seventeen to forty-five per cent.

AN IMPORTANT PERIOD

Montreal-Ontario is drawing a crosscut saw clean across the property for a width of two claims. Good values have been encountered on the claims opened up. The next month or so will be of decided importance to the property when the veins will be drifted on. The area is heavily faulted but the management is finding it comparatively easy to study out these faults.

Development Work on Rochester Interesting

The Canadel Mining Co. operating the Rochester next to the Hollinger will soon cut a station at the 450 foot level and then proceed with lateral work. The work is in charge of Frank Loring and his son Ernest. They got good results on the upper level, cutting what is believed to be extensions of Hollinger viens. Diamond drills have given good results. Drilling to 1,000 ft. is now being carried on. The Rochester is a large holding in the heart of Porcupine.

STRATEGIC MOVES BESTED THE REDS

Inside Story of How Cobalt Strike was Nipped in Bud

In these days of Red activities, especially among unions, a story of how the Red activities of the Cobalt camp were suddenly nipped a few years ago is not without interest. These are the inside details not published before.

The Reds decided to strike their first blow at McKinley-Darrah. They got into the mine and mill and gradually got the men to lay down on the job. Manager McCloskey saw the falling off in results and when matters got too "raw" he fired a couple of the worst offenders. Then came a strike. But to the consternation of the Reds the works did not close down. The ore carriers steadily plied their way up from the mine to the mill while the steady roar of the mill stamps continued. The pickets were flabergasted. Gradually their morale was shaken and some of the fair men, who were misled, slipped back to work. Then there was a rush. The Reds got a real awakening. They found there were no jobs for them. They also found there was not a job in the camp. Had they won this fight it would have spread to the whole camp. Manager McCloskey outwitted them. The ore buckets they saw running were empty. A few of the mill stamps only operated, but not on ore.

Porcupine is now receiving attention from the Reds.

DOME'S OUTPUT SOARS

Month of June Saw Wealth Much Greater Than in April Produced

Dome Mines' output for the past three months has been as follows:

April	$160,111
May	355,532
June	421,799

June, 1922, production was $350,000. July's output should outdistance all.

WILL BOOM SILVER IF HISTORY REPEATS

Struggling European Nations May go From Paper to Silver Coinage

One very important and hopeful factor faces the silver market. It is that when the struggling nations of Europe begin to right themselves and get away from paper money, they will take the cheaper silver standard for a time until they get on a sufficiently sound basis to return to the gold standard. This would be nothing more than history repeating itself. It would be a repetition of what happened at the time of the Franco-German war. Many nations struggled to get away from paper money. First they got to silver and then gold. Sir Edmund Walker described the situation well in addressing the Banking and Commerce committee not long ago. He said:

"France had to pay Germany a large amount of money, five billion dollars. That money was received by Germany; that came at a moment when trade was growing rapidly. That caused an amount of building in Austria and in Germany which produced the panic of 1873, which of course stretched to America, and distressed practically the whole world. At that moment only Germany and England were on a gold basis; the United States was not. Nothing in North or South America was on a gold basis except Canada in its small way, nothing in Europe except Germany and England. For 30 years the nations of the world struggled from paper money back to silver, and then back to gold, and before the war most of the nations of the world that cared about their credit had struggled back to a gold basis. Then the war has completely swept that out of existence, and all of the honourable people in the world, all of the people that are trying to do all they can to build up the world, desire as soon as possible to get back to a basis that can be recognized as honourable between the nations, and that means the gold basis."

Earnings of McIntyre Are Greatly Improved

McIntyre is showing a greater efficiency. Operating profits from recovery jumped from 36 per cent. in 1922 to 41 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. It is believed that the balance of the year will show an even better ratio, as the mine is now handling 1,000 tons daily. Development costs may be up a little but the general feeling is that manager R. J. Innis will show a greater profit. It is believed that the first half of the 1924 fiscal year should see the mine average $300,000 a month and of this $135,000 should be profit. This would give a production profit of $1,620.000 and the capital of $3,600,000. Present dividends 15% take up about $540,000.

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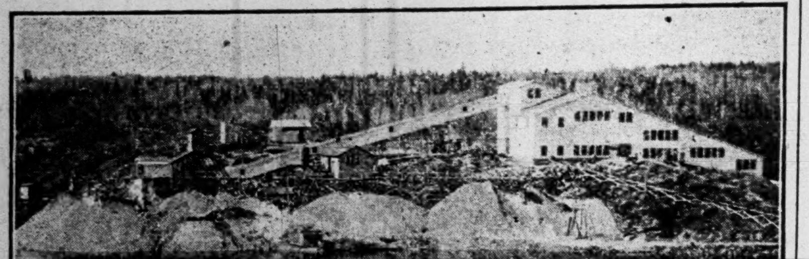


ARGONAUT GOLD, LTD.

(No Personal Liability)

Third Annual Report

MONTREAL, Que., July 17th, 1923.

To the Shareholders,

Your Directors take much pleasure in submitting the third Annual Report of your Company covering a period of eleven months to the end of December 31st, 1922.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

We have also the pleasure of submitting for your information a balance sheet as of May 31st, 1923, showing no liabilities to the public and at the same time report the mill completed and running fully up to expectations with sufficient cash in the treasury to maintain operations until it reaches a self supporting stage.

The following comparative figures will speak for themselves:

	Jan. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1922.	May 31, 1923.
Assets:			
Liquid Assets	$ 24,529.22	$ 86,877.30	$ 91,826.54
Plant and Equipment	40,649.51	59,569.64	124,031.33
Buildings	21,482.52	62,853.32	74,149.35
La Mine d'Or Huronia Advances	5,398.50	7,148.46	7,877.61
Properties and Lease	2,041,145.00	2,041,145.00	2,387,292.00
Investments	514,598.55	528,094.95	799,398.95
Development of Mine	236,660.97	319,861.35	355,619.70
Liabilities:			
To the Public	8,000.00	173,081.93	Nil
To the Shareholders	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,910,357.00

Another interesting feature of our finances is the reimbursement, to your Company, under the existing lease with la Mine d'Or Huronia, of all expenditures incurred for the mine before that company participates in any profits derived from their own property leased to Argonaut. This amount includes the following items:

Plant and Equipment	$124,031.33	
Buildings	74,149.35	
Advances for their account	7,877.61	
Development of Property	355,619.70	
Head Office Expenses	98,209.62	
Total to be charged to their shares of profits of La Mine d'Or Huronia up to May 31st, 1923		$659,887.61

Since the opening of this mine, lodging and boarding of men has been a source of continual worry and loss to your Company. Early in January we made arrangements with an independent company by which this item will not in the future be a burden to your Company.

It has been a great financial struggle, during a period of depression such as Canada has seldom witnessed, to build up successfully a mine, and your Directors, I believe, may rightly be proud of their achievement.

NEW ORE BODIES DISCOVERED

It affords me great pleasure to report that splendid progress has been made in locating and exploring new ore bodies which will add many years to the life of the mine. Not only is the quantity satisfactory but the grade is also high. In addition to what had been known to exist, the discovery of another ore body on the northerly extension of the 350-foot level and the proving of its continuity at the 500-foot level are very important developments. This discovery has been found to yield a better grade of ore than that previously developed and is practically free from copper content. This new vein averages $21.00 to the ton on the 350-foot level, opened 164 feet long and 65.75 inches wide, and $24.50 on the 500-foot level, opened now 110 feet long and 60 inches wide. On both these levels considerable diamond drilling has been carried out. Drill hole No. 2 and No. 13 on the 350-foot level and No. 14 on the 500-foot level show another ore body of great value to exist at a point about 180 feet from the present vein system and disclose values around $20.00 to the ton.

During the past three months your Company has had the benefit of the services of Mr. Maurice W. Summerhayes, a prominent mining engineer of Toronto, who, in addition to his work in supervising the construction of the new mill, has re-sampled the whole of the underground development. The result of his examination has been to give the ore bodies higher values than those heretofore arrived at by the Company's own engineering staff. This, your Directors feel, should prove highly satisfactory to the shareholders, as it proves that your staff have acted conservatively in making their samplings as proved by this independent investigation.

The 500-foot level is in excellent shape physically and all ore bodies at this level are known to exist at the upper levels. During the year the ore reserves have been more than doubled. After referring to details of the new ore bodies, and more particularly the lack of chalcopyrite such as was found in some of the earlier discoveries, Mr. Summerhayes says: **"This development has undoubtedly added greatly to the prospective possibilities of the mine as well as to the actual ore reserves. This work, together with the diamond drill results, has improved the prospects of the mine to a great extent."**

COMPLETION OF THE NEW MILL

The new 200-ton mill was completed since the end of the last fiscal year and is now in operation. The first brick, it is expected, will be produced by August 1. Your board is pleased to report that everything is running smoothly and satisfactorily and that production will be steadily increased until the early Autumn when it is expected the mill will be operating to capacity.

The mill affords an addition to the property of which every shareholder may well feel proud. It is constructed of the best materials throughout, no expense having been spared to make it one of the most efficient mills of its kind in operation to-day. The equipment throughout is in keeping with that of the most up-to-date metallurgical practice to meet the special requirements of the ore, and there is no doubt that when properly tuned up it will prove highly satisfactory.

In passing your Board desires to say that they were keenly disappointed over the delay in the completion of the plant, but this was a matter entirely beyond their control and due solely to the inability of the manufacturers to make deliveries within the time specified.

NEW AND VALUABLE CLAIMS ACQUIRED

After working five years on your property your Directors deemed it advisable to look to the future and make adequate provision for the extension of the mine. In that connection it is important to note that recent developments disclosed the fact that the ore bodies took a decided trend towards the north. Rather than wait and pay a large price as many companies have been compelled to do when desiring to increase their acreage, your Directors considered it expedient to secure the desired properties in good time when the additional claims could be secured at reasonable cost. Your directors feel certain that the shareholders will heartily concur in the execution of this policy of foresightedness.

The property so acquired consists of seventeen claims of forty acres each. These have been bought outright and paid for, partly in stock and partly in cash. The importance of this step will be more fully realized when it is pointed out that the rich ore shoot on the 500-foot level, on which development is now proceeding, is in the neighborhood of about 200 feet from the limit of the former holdings of the Company in that direction. The new acquisition gives the Argonaut vein a possible extension of one and a quarter miles over what was previously held and adds many years to the life of the mine.

In addition to the above your Directors also acquired five claims of two hundred acres each in the new and much talked about gold district of Rouyn Township in North Western Quebec. These are located in what is considered one of the most promising sections geologically of that district, in the neighborhood of Lake Pelletier, where a great deal of development work is in progress and where the larger companies who have entered that field are concentrating their efforts. The policy of entering new and promising fields at the outset is one which is now very largely adopted by many of the large and progressive companies operating in other districts.

COMPANY FREE OF DEBT

Your Directors are now pleased to report that the Company is free of debt. This position is shown in the supplementary financial statement of the period covered since the closing of the books for the completion of the statement for 1922. At a special meeting of shareholders last Spring authority was given by the shareholders to increase the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. The additional funds thus provided enabled your Board to complete the plant and to liquidate all indebtedness and start the productive stage with a clean sheet. Your Directors believe this position is unique in the annals of mining companies.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

During the past year a new dining room, cook house and ice house were erected, the former providing accommodation for 112 men which should cover requirements for several years.

Considerable additional mining equipment was provided, such as steel sharpeners, mine cars, drill and other requirements incidental to increased capacity.

Underground work consisted of 3,480 feet of drifting and cross-cutting, 150 feet of raising and 5,000 feet of diamond drilling.

Over forty acres of bush was cleared away as a prevention of fire and some improvements were made on the road.

All the buildings have been insured to practically their full value.

Though greatly handicapped by lack of adequate transportation facilities your Directors feel that the past year has been a very successful one from every standpoint, and with a railway under construction, prospects for the future are increasingly bright.

Your Directors now present to you an account of their administration, with the following results:

(a) A proved and fully organized mine.
(b) A mill operating.
(c) A Balance Sheet with no liability.

This is a gratifying financial success, and your Directors hope that the Engineer's reports will be more than proven as to the value of the mine.

Your Directors desire to give expression to their appreciation of the work done by the three mining engineers who have been associated with the development of the property. These are J. W. Morrison, the resident engineer and General Superintendent, who has had several years' experience on the property; Charles Spearman, who has been of great assistance as a consulting engineer, and Maurice W. Summerhayes, whose supervision of the mill construction and the resampling of the ore bodies has already been referred to.

J. H. RAINVILLE,
President and General Manager.

SEEKING VALUES ON LOWER CONTACT OF COBALT CAMP

Interesting Development May Lengthen Life of Silver Producers

It will be a great boom to Cobalt if the hoped and prayed for development of high silver values at the second sill, the diabase-Keewatin proved up. The Coniagas is out to test out this theory already partly proven in the Colonial and O'Brien and La Rose. The Coniagas is now pumping out the deep workings of the Beaver and will carry on lateral work along the second sill.

For the last few years Cobalt has been slipping. Production has declined, amalgamation has steadily reduced the number of operators. A recent survey showed five operating mills, while in the boom days there were 23. However, the old camp is good for many years yet whether the second sill proves up or not. Many of the present operations are nearing the end.

The Coniagas mill has less than a year's work ahead of it, cleaning up its old ore, which only runs around nine ounces. Mining Corporation is down to its last year or two, working on ore of between 15 and 20 ounces, while McKinley-Darragh, also working fifteen-ounce ore, has little ore left. Nipissing continues to work ore averaging 45 ounces to the ton, O'Brien twenty-five-ounce ore, and LaRose ore valued slightly in excess of twenty ounces. This does not mean that this is the only ore these mines are getting, however. All are finding high-grade still.

The tonnage now handled is about 1300 daily. The following are the figures:

Mining Corporation	300 tons
Nipissing	250 tons
O'Brien	125 tons
Coniagas	250 tons
Beaver	150 tons
McKinley-Darragh	250 tons

In addition to this tonnage, if the re-treatment of old tailings by oil flotation be taken into consideration, Coniagas can handle a total of 650 tons a day, Mining Corporation 700 tons and McKinley-Darragh 250 tons a day.

Describing the much talked of lower contact, a writer recently said:

> The "lower contact" on which so much depends is somewhat difficult to describe. Very roughly, however, it may be said that the original igneous rock, the Keewatin, was covered in pre-historic days by conglomerate, a sedimentary rock. Through both of these from depth, in the earth's infancy a mass of diabase, a thousand feet thick, was forced up diagonally to the surface. The silver was deposited on the contact and above and below it, but could not work its way through the whole thousand feet of diabase. Then came glacier erosion, shearing off the surface and much of the conglomerate, exposing all three rocks. Most of the silver to date has been taken from the conglomerate, comparatively near the surface, both above and below the contact, and also on the upper contact of the Keewatin-diabase.

BINGO OPERATION IN MANITOBA WATCHED

Considerable attention centres on the Bingo Gold Mines in Northern Manitoba. The reason for this is that it is the first real effort at intensive mining in that promising part of the country. This concern is well financed with English capital and is seemingly in the hands of good mining people.

Prof. Wallace, of Manitoba University, recently paid a visit to the property and in a preliminary report speaks interestingly of the outlook for the property. His complete report will be issued shortly.

From an official source it is learned that since the new development plant was taken into the property in May, work has been pushed ahead steadily. What is of decided importance is that veins are widening with depth and in the drifts are showing five or six feet of good stoping ore. Assays indicate values to be exceedingly high and far in excess of the average of most properties. Recent development resulted in the completion of over 250 feet of drifting and 100 feet of crosscutting. There are several veins on the property all within a distance of 65 feet and at two points, 200 feet part, these veins have been crosscut in order to determine their width. The crosscutting practically discloses that the whole area, 65 feet, is well mineralized and carries values in excess of anything the management anticipated. It would appear that the whole width of 65 feet between the various veins will be high grade milling ore. Sinking is being pushed ahead. The shaft is to be carried to 400 feet and will be completed in the next couple of months. New lateral work on the 200, 300 and 400 levels will push ahead. A crushing mill will likely be taken in next winter.

Sees Bright Outlook for Many Northern Manitoba Properties

Prof. Wallace Tells of Wonderful Ore on Webb Claims Which Were Recently Dropped by Porcupine Concern

While Northern Manitoba mining has been very quiet since last summer with real activity only at the Bingo mine, where underground work is very encouraging, there have been developments both at Elbow Lake and at Herb Lake which justify the attention of mining companies, says Prof. Wallace, Manitoba university, who has just made a tour of the whole northern section of the prvoince. The developments will be described in his report which should be out in a month. He found a general disposition, as well, on the part of property owners, to give companies the time they want for prospecting the properties without any considerable further load until they feel justified to go ahead.

"On that basis I feel that responsible mining companies will negotiate and I am looking forward to activity in both fields."

While Prof. Wallace's report is for the time being rather meagre and possibly ultra-conservative, yet it is an open secret that both the Murray and Webb properties at Elbow Lake upon both of which a great deal of development work has been done, have most wonderful showings. It is conceded by those most competent to judge that it will be comparatively easy to attract capital to allow for further development of these properties during the present summer, which will assuredly stimulate activity and interest in this mineral belt.

The Murray property has been progressing most satisfactorily and everything augurs well for the future.

In regard to Webb property the area in question on which he has been working appears to be a parallel vein of ore east of the main vein. This main vein is approximately 1,500 feet in length with an average of about ten feet in width. This recent discovery shows visible gold across a width of 30 feet and stripping and a series of trenches across the ore body reveal this gold to be continuous for a distance of 153 feet in length from the work to date which Webb has done.

He has already bagged six hundred pounds of high grade ore, some of which will run in the neighborhood of from $2,000 to $3,000 to the ton. This has all come out of a shaft which the Webb has commenced to sink and is only down to a depth of four feet. This shaft Webb intends ultimately putting down to a depth of fifty feet, and he also intends cross-cutting to the west side. It is his intention to ship the ore which he takes from the sinking of this shaft to a smelter and the returns from which he will put into a Nissen stamp.

Not Anxious to Allow Company In

Mr. Webb is somewhat chary of allowing a company to come in and operate this discovery, as from past experience he found his dealings most discouraging.

A fairly well known mining engineer from Timmins has this particular property under option a year ago, and undertook to expend a fair sum of money in development work. From all accounts little or nothing was expended, although the property was under option for a whole year. In the meantime Webb made his present discovery and seeing that there was nothing being done by the optionee he was inclined to keep the information of the rich discovery to himself and allow the option to lapse.

Webb's main vein has been sampled on previous occasions and although there is a large tonnage in sight, values were insufficient to work this vein individually. However, it might be possible with the richness of the present showing, assays across which, in places, over a width of 12 feet, give returns of $25 per ton, to mix his ore and possibly get a $10 or $12 average. Should this be the case Webb would have an exceptionally wonderful property.

An engineer of the highest repute suggested to Webb that he would be willing to recommend a payment of $5 000 or $10,000 on a $200,000 option if he would be agreeable to deal with a company, but apparently Webb cannot for the time being, at least, see it in that light after his previous experience.

WILL INCREASE EFFICIENCY

Wright-Hargreaves has taken a step to make its already highly efficient enterprise more so, if that is possible. Muching machines are being installed. The object, however, is to overcome the difficulty experienced in maintaining uniform mucking operations on account of scarcity of unskilled labor. If the machine works satisfactorily, one result will be that in drifting operations it will be possible to work three drilling shifts instead of two as is the case when mucking by hand labor.

HOLLINGER HAS MINED ONE-FORTY-FIFTH OF ITS POSSIBLE MINING AREA

Hollinger Mines, acreage	600
Acreage mined to date	40

Intensive mining effort to-day has been confined to between surface and the 800-ft. level.

Actual operations now extend to the 1,400-ft. level and the same formation is known to exist to the 2,400 level.

This would indicate Hollinger has mined one-fifteenth of its total holdings and has taken out one-third of the possible ore in the one-fifteenth area.

The portion of the mine's 600 acres that will be productive necessarily enters into any calculation. This is not known. Neither is it known to what distance below 2,400-ft. mining may be carried.

Hollinger record to the end of 1922 was:

Tons milled	6,454,117
Value recovered	61,190,279
Dividend paid	19,756,000

B.A.N.C. MAY ERECT ITS THIRD FURNACE

Now Treating About 1,000 Tons of Ore Daily — Will be Increased

The British American Nickel Corporation has its two furnaces going at its plants at Nickelton near Sudbury. Production will steadily rise. A third furnace is on the ground but has not yet been erected. According to General Manager Rose, the nickel market is healthy enough and its prospects are bright enough to warrant erection of the third furnace shortly and it is quite possible that before 6 months have passed three furnaces will be in operation. Running at the peak the British America, in war years, had only two furnaces. At the present time the plant is still in process of getting settled down to steady production and is marking time just now until the middle of September when more labor will be available. Approximately 1,000 tons of ore is being treated daily at the British America smelter at present. With both furnaces operating at capacity it is expected that it will be increased to such an extent that the monthly amount of ore treated will be close on 50,000 tons.

Mineral Production of B. C. up to Dec. 31, 1922

British Columbia's produced mineral wealth is now close to $800,000,000. The figures follow:

Placer Gold	$ 76,542,203
Lode Gold	109,647,661
Silver	59,814,266
Lead	51,810,891
Copper	170,723,242
Zinc	24,625,853
Miscellaneous Minerals	1,358,839
Coal and Coke	238,289,565
Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc.	36,605,942
Total Production	$769,418,462

British Columbia Mines have paid in dividends, $65,217,488.

250,000 square miles of unexplored mineral-bearing land open for prospecting.

MINES OF KIRKLAND INCREASE OUTPUT

Total for First Six Months Indicate 1922 Record Will Be Exceeded

	3 mos.	6 mos.
Kirk'ld. Proprietary	$ 12,174	$ 12,174
Kirkland Lake	70,700	115,000
Lake Shore	127,142	288,000
Teck-Hughes	266,192	575,000
Wright Hargreaves	178,350	400,000
	$ 654,558	$1,378,000

The above figures are the record of Kirkland Lake camp for the first six months of 1923. The last six months should be about the same, with the possibility that Kirkland Proprietary may enter the list for the final quarter.

In 1922 the Kirkland camp produced $2,162,547. It is now opening up a nice tonnage of ore.

WHAT LOW GRADE IRON ORE PLANT COSTS

Mesabi Iron Co. is offering stockholders 196,567 additional shares of capital stock at $8 a share to raise funds for expanding mill capacity. It is proposed to install facilities for handling 800 tons of ore a day, and this program, it is stated, will cost $1,500,000. Subscription rights expired August 15.

AREAS THAT WERE VALUELESS BEING MINED AT HOLLY

Increased Production is Allowing for This Change

SERIES OF MINES

Big Producer With its Many Veins is a Great Net Work of Underground Workings

Because of the allegation that Hollinger's mill heads, which means the value per ton of ore recovered, were dropping as the tonnage of the mill was increased, there were those who began to worry. If the mill heads are dropping as is stated, it is because a heavy tonnage of low grade that has been hitherto left in the workings or sent to the dump, is now being sent through the mill. It is likely that the ore was never mined until now unless it happened to be necessary to break it down to get at some high grade. This assertion is made with a knowledge of the fact that the Hollinger management knows at all times the value of the ore showing in the various drifts. If the ore opened up in a drift is not suitable for mining, it is an easy matter to switch the crew to another operation.

Hollinger ore bodies are not massive with the exception of the spectacular Acme vein. The Hollinger is really a series of mines. There are innumerable veins. Running in what is referred at the mine in an east and west direction for convenience sake, it is really from east by north to west by south, is a long crosscut. It is now over 2,500 feet long. At intervals of 350 crosscuts are run north and south from this main crosscut until they intersect veins. Then drifts are run along on the vein. The actual taking out of the ore is done by the drifts. Hollinger has thousands of these drifts. It has 55 miles of underground workings. It is in only a small percentage of these on different levels that operations go on from day to day.

Now the famous Homestake gold mine of U.S. fame, with its tremendous tonnages of low grade ores, and which recently announced that it would increase its mill to 10,000 tons, can do this much easier than Hollinger. It can mine at a much lower cost than Hollinger. Its ore bodies instead of being a series of small veins are massive, allowing for the taking out of a tremendous tonnage at small cost.

Hollinger's mill heads may go lower. If they do, the shareholders can take this to mean that the life of the mine is being extended, as they can accept this as a fact that low grade ores, hitherto abandoned by Hollinger and which are being abandoned by other mines today, are being mined.

FIND BY INDIANS IS CAUSING BIG RUSH

Many Claims Being Staked in McNeill in Matachewan Area

The latest find in Northern Ontario is to be credited to Indians. It was made in McNeill Township in Matachewan gold district, and is causing a heavy rush of prospectors. So far two interests have taken options on properties. W. E. Segsworth, of Toronto and Bob Jowsey, of Kirkland Gateway, bought the claims staked by the Indians. Thos. Flynn has taken over the Giles group of seven claims and has some men prospecting them.

Practically all McNeill township has been staked, as well as the north half of Argyle township to the south and the east part of Cleaver township to the west. Argyle lies west of Baden township, in which is located the Thesaurus Gold Mines property, five miles from the discovery stakings.

Mr. Flynn says that the stringers reach a width of up to a foot, but have neither continuity or any definite direction. He described the discoveries as showing a checkerboard effect given by the quartz cutting the mineralized country rock. The extent of mineralization has not been revealed at any one place. Where the Indians staked is practically all porphyry, but away for some distance from their stakings basalts outcrop in places, but porphyry remains the predominating rock.

LaRose is opening up the 690 foot level of the Violet. The vein as cut so far shows no commercial ore. The ore shoot is thought to follow the dip of the contact and may encounter ore soon.

To Get Dime's Worth of Gold Tremendous Plant is Erected

Last Ten Cents Worth of Bullion is Chased by Hollinger and Yields Profit of Six Cents to Big Mine

It is pretty intensive mining when $120,000 is expended on building and equipment by a mine to recover 10 cents a ton from the waste from the mill before it is cast out as slimes. It has become a common practice for the silver mines to tread old tailings, for they sometimes give a yield of three and four ounces to the ton and the handling of a large tonnage at a very low cost makes this a profitable venture. But a few ounces of silver gives a return up in the dollars.

The Hollinger mine goes the silvers one better. It is after the elusive dime. After passing through the many solutions and processes in the large Hollinger mill, the slimes as they used to escape carried values from nine to eleven cents a ton. The company set about to gather in that dime and is today doing so at a profit of six cents. Handling 4,500 tons a day means a profit of $8,000 a month from this operation. The filter system is employed. The slimes are worked on to a tremendously large filter or drum and constantly sprayed with water.

GOLD FOUND IN OVER 50 PLACES IN THE PROVINCE

Only Fringe of Great Pre-Cambrian Shield Touched

MANY AREAS JOIN

Gradual Drawing Together of Many Camps by Active Operations of Prospector

It has been stated that gold has been found in over 50 places in Ontario. There are indications that this total will be reduced by the gradual linking up of many of these places into a giant mineralized zone of great mileage. This is steadily coming about in Northern Ontario.

Shining Tree and Matachewan are still separated by an unexplored area. Gradually the area between Matachewan and Porcupine is being opened up by the staking of claims. The recent finds in McNeill are important as focussing attention on the somewhat neglected area. Night Hawk Peninsula brings Lightning River and Kirkland Lake nearer, while Boston Creek and Larder Lake must figure also as extensions of the Kirkland area. Then on to Quebec to the new camps in that province.

Many old Northwestern Ontario properties are coming to life again and activity in these parts is bound to reveal many new showings. Goudreau and Schrieber are getting nearer the North's zone, the Houeng Creek and Wanapitac areas near Sudbury will also figure in.

C. W. Corless, managing director of the Mond Nickel Co., has said that this was to be expected. He pointed out that only the fringe of the great pre-Cambrian shield has been penetrated. He said in part:

"We may be uncertain as to what value to place on our very large, rather low grade, iron ore deposits. But there is no hesitation in placing a large valuation on the metals already produced by, and still contained in, the nickel, silver and gold mines of Sudbury, Cobalt and Porcupine areas, each of which has become world-famous for its metallic wealth. The numerous copper-nickel ore deposits in the Sudbury area, though the first discovery was made forty years ago and though very large tonnages of ore have been mined during the last thirty-five years, have still in reserve more than 100 million tons of ore. The Cobalt silver area (using the term to include the extensive silver-producing area of which it is the chief centre) has already produced close to 12,000 tons of pure silver, in addition to other valuable metals. Cyril Knight, assistant provincial geologist, after an extended study of the area, has recently predicted a further long productive life. Porcupine gold area (using the term for convenience in a similar broad sense, to include the roughly parallel gold belts thirty or forty miles apart and extending from Ontario into Quebec) is the youngest of the three great producers but it has progressed with giant strides. Still longer strides appear to be just ahead. I do not need to quote figures. They are in all the papers. The gold production of the Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre and Kirkland Lake Mines will be supplemented by that of many others within a few years.

"These three, now world-famous groups of mines, Sudbury, Cobalt, Porcupine, have already produced metals of a total gross value of more than five hundred millions of dollars. I am sure you will not be greatly surprised, if I say that, during their total life, the five great groups of mines already found on the southern fringe of the best pre-Cambrian shield, viz.: Lake Superior iron, Michigan copper, Sudbury nickel, Cobalt silver and Porcupine gold, will produce metals of a gross value, certainly of several, and probably of many billions of dollars: how many, only a long future will disclose.

Only Touch Fringe

"Nor should we lose sight of the fact that these five world-famous areas, each of which occupies a first or near first place among the world's metal producing groups of mines, are not the only well-mineralized areas already known in the southern fringe of the pre-Cambrian. There are numerous others, less in the lime-light, in which patent examination, re-examination, or development is proceeding. Moreover, many less spectacular minerals have been found and worked, some for many years, such as feldspur, talc, graphite, mica, molybdenum and others."

Dealing with the significance of these known and proven mineral discoveries, he said that these five fabulously rich mining areas, with numerous other minor discoveries, some of which may develop into very important mines, are all situated in a small part of the pre-Cambrian shield, the part we happen to have very incompletely examined, merely because it was accessible from settled farming areas, or from the lakes, or because our railways were forced to cross it in order to reach the western plain or the "claybelt." Next let us reflect on the fact that the remainder of this vast shield, in so far as it has been revealed to us by a few intrepid explorers, who have penetrated or crossed it in a few places, generally following canoe routes is known to be broadly similar in glaciation and geological formation. Let us also recall the further fact that, where prospectors have secured a new point of attack as for instance, near The Pass, Manitoba, made accessible by the Hudson Bay Railway, they have discovered valuable mineral deposits such as Flin Flon, Mandy, and a number of others.

SUCCESS ON GOUDREAU

Vein Opened Out Well on 400 Level; Shows Good Width

Goudreau operations cut the vein on the 400-ft. level showing a width of 24 feet. A 100-ft. drift was run on the vein and here showed 31 ft. of width. The vein has now been opened up 235 feet in all on the level and is apparently the same as on the upper levels, small lenses of massive gold with fine gold scattered throughout the ore body.

Consolidated Dome Lake is Developing

Attention will focus on Consolidated West Dome Lake development. Adjoining the Dome it has shown richer ore through narrower bodies than did the Dome on the upper levels. Plans are for deep development and this work will prove whether it is to enjoy the same result as the Dome, which mine found wider and richer ore as it went down.

Given similar improvement at depth as that encountered on the Dome Mines, and the Consolidated West Dome Lake would soon take a place among the important producers of the Porcupine district. Its plant is capable of going to 2,000 feet.

RUBY CRYSTALS IN S. LORRAINE CAMP

Keeley Manager Has Couple of Very Interesting Souvenirs of Mine

Some of the prettiest ruby silver crystals one could wish to see have been taken out of the vein of the Keeley in South Lorraine. Manager Whittingham has a half dozen prizes which he closely guards. Two of them are ruby silver crystals as pretty and natural as the most exacting could wish to see. Accompanying them in a box are a few argentite samples formed in the shape of giant spruce trees. More spectacular, however, is a large piece of wire silver. It looks like a mass of pure gray hairs matted together. This is decidedly pretty. But mute evidence of the unbounded richness of the silver deposits on the property is one slab of silver several inches in length and as many wide and about an inch thick. It looks like a steel plate and is the purest of metallics. One can get an idea of the value of the ore being mined by taking a hammer and striking what seems to be rock. It will burr up just like a piece of lead. It looks like rock, but the rock is not present in such large percentage as the silver.

Teck Hughes Report Will Outline Plans

Teck-Hughes fiscal year ends Aug. 31, and President Denison has informed THE FINANCIAL POST that the report on the year's operations will be placed in the hands of the shareholders just as soon as the auditors can rush it through. The report should be the best in the mine's history.

The annual meeting this year will be important. The mine is now at a stage where it will have to enlarge its plant to increase its vast output. Shaft, hoisting and mill equipment will require heavy expenditures. THE POST is informed by the president that the report will go fully into development and fully on the company's policy as planned to date.

Teck-Hughes is now giving the bulk of its attention to the Orr property.

This work will involve a heavy capital expenditure and may preclude the entertainment of dividend disbursements for a longer period. Earnings are now on a basis of a little better than a million yearly.

In the meantime Teck-Hughes millheads have advanced steadily as progress in the Orr property went ahead. The most recent average was $30.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DOME WONDERFUL

Big Mine Cannot Absorb Heavy Tonnage of Broken Ore In the Stopes

Dome is meeting with good success in developing the new ore body opened up in the south workings, though it may be six months before work will reach the stage where the full extent of the body cut by the diamond drills will be known. In the meantime development and ore breaking on Dome Extension is producing enough ore to keep the mill going and the 15 months' supply of broken ore in the stopes, piled up when mill operations were halted by the power shortage, remains untouched. The mining charges on this ore have already been absorbed, which places the mine in an excellent position.

The vein in the old south workings, cut by diamond drill showed 29 feet of $16 ore, 16 feet low grade and 5½ feet of $24 ore. The body is north of the porphyry and is evidently a complete new find. For a time it was thought it may have been a continuation or shifting of the old body which was lost.

Dome is now producing well over $400,000 monthly. Up to the present all extraction has been from the sediments from surface down to 1400 feet. The above find, however, places the operations adjacent to the porphyry. In other words, the Dome is now entering a formation similar to the other mines of the camp, as Manager DePencier told the shareholders at the annual meeting.

DISPLAY OUR MINERALS

British Empire Exhibition a Chance to Advertise Province

Englishmen who have come to Ontario recently to look over mining properties in the North express the hope that Ontario will have a strong display of minerals at the British Empire Exhibition in London in 1924. They say that it will present a golden opportunity to give the people in England some idea of the great mineral wealth of the Province.

The Dominion Government will also have a mineral display and will doubtless do Ontario justice.

LIKENS NORTH TO A SNOWBALL ONLY STARTING TO ROLL

(Continued from Page 17)

lem is simply to get the gold at a cost which leaves a part of the $20 an ounce as profit. Silver varies in price, at present standing around the 60c mark, but its sale is always easy.

In a gold mine one perhaps expects to see gold. If so, one is doomed to disappointment. Bullion there is—bricks of solid gold worth perhaps $30,000 each. These are kept carefully guarded and are only seen on occasions. In the gold mine and the mill itself gold is the one thing that is not seen. Black, hungry-looking rock is apparent. Down below some quartz appears, and there are many places where gold specks can be seen, but for the most part the ore taken out seems much like ordinary stone. The day of the nugget is not passed, but no mine could run on nuggets. The whole basis of extensive mining—mining as an industry and not a personal venture—is to mill huge quantities of low-grade ore. This means thoroughly using the mine—not wasting the precious raw material—getting for the property its full length of life.

Down on the Hollinger eleven-hundred-foot level we stepped aside to let pass an electric train. Nine cars there were racing by, each one bearing three tons of ore. Now if, from that 27-ton train load, one-half pound of pure gold were recovered, the mine would make good money. It is making good money milling that grade of ore. So are McIntyre, Dome, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, and others, and so will be still more before even 1923 is finished.

In the mill one gets another picture of the value of gold. Passing by the huge crushers, which day and night sound their crunch, crunch, one passes apparatus hard to explain but all working to carry off the gold in cyanides. Then, in the Hollinger mill, one comes at last to a large building with new machinery, established to extract a final 10c worth of gold from each ton of the treated ore. To get this 10c a ton, formerly lost in the slimes, this mine established the plant. It cost many thousands, but the interest on this, the cost of labor and of materials can be borne out of the 10c a ton, leaving approximately one half of that ten cents as profit.

Underground at Keeley

In silver mines there is frequently more to see underground. In the Keeley mine of South Lorraine—that mine which was the improper hope of the Farmers Bank, later its ruin—now is revealed amazing silver treasures. Veins are to be seen of silver so rich that every novice must know what they are, broad, pronounced veins running thousands of ounces to the ton. So rich is the silver secured from some mines that much of it is picked off the carriers and not sent through the crushers at all. It is bagged for the smelters direct.

There have been pessimists who predicted the silver mines were through, but those who say this don't know the north country. There are some silver mines which are through—mines which have produced thousands of ounces and paid big dividends—but other mines are being found and, as with the Keeley, abandoned mines are being reworked. Improved methods make this possible in some cases. In others new finds of value have been made on old properties. Again the old mines have a splendid chance to develop new properties. Almost continually prospectors are out for such mines, and when a property of promise is found such an old mine can test it thoroughly and inexpensively. The McKinley-Darragh recently bought a prospect in South Lorraine. At once Mr. McCloskey, mine manager, sent the right man to carry on development work, a man who had been in the McKinley-Darragh for years. The machinery necessary was supplied, in part, from the old mill. So costs of this development work are being kept down.

With such continual search for new properties, and with the continual discovery of meritorious properties, there does not seem much reason for fearing a played-out field. Certain parts will be worked out, but new properties will continue to yield their quota.

As the months pass, the margin of profit of some mines should be increased. The Mining Corporation, Keeley and the other South Lorraine mines are now paying exorbitant freight charges on all goods brought in—about $12 a ton from Cobalt, some 18 miles away. As the road is greatly improved, this freight charge will be reduced to perhaps $5 per ton. There are other savings in all the mines coming as the country further opens up, a saving in freight to Larder Lake by reason of the new railroad, a saving in shut downs due to the improving power conditions. Savings are important in every industry, but all-important in this mining industry because of its peculiarity of a fixed price for its product, an absolutely fixed price of $20 an ounce with gold, and at least an uncontrollable price, as far as the mines are concerned, with silver.

The mine owners cannot advance the price of their product. All they can do is to reduce their production costs, and anything which tends to this end is of national importance, for it makes possible the profitable milling of a still lower grade of ore, thus increasing the total supply of the precious metals.

Only Starting to Roll

The North is a rich country now but it gives one the impression of a snowball only starting its roll to size and power. The North has the minerals—that day by day is being proven, but it has a further asset in men, men who have studied the earth and are impressed by its wonders, men who have added to their technical training step by step a knowledge of the peculiar phenomena evidenced at Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Cobalt, men who now know that a fault in a vein does not mean finis, but merely that the chapter is continued if they know where to look, and they do know where to look; men who believe in the mining industry not only as something that will enrich themselves but as something that is of value to the world.

Thinking of the North Country one recalls men more than mines. There, chatting with us on the broad verandah of the Goldfields Hotel at Timmins, is an elderly engineer. At 19 he was digging silver to the value of $3,000 a day from a surface mine. His only problem was how to spend the money. Then water trouble came and the draining operations entirely removed all effort to get rid of that $3,000 necessary. Later, money spent, water checked, vein lost, the engineer started again. Quietly he talked of the field—as it had been in 1910, as it now is, as it will be. Clean of thought and of speech, I think he expressed what at least is a part of the feeling of those Northern men: "What better thing could a man want than to have his name on a mine which he had found and made? It means he is making his money in the cleanest possible way. I don't reflect at all on trade, but this is true production."

In the wonderful farm lands around New Liskeard we met another man. Let me introduce him. Mayor McKnight was showing a few eager strangers the wonders of these lands. He stopped at Uno Park and introduced us to Mr. Parker. Some twenty years ago, so Mayor McKnight advised, Mr. Parker came to the district; tramped through the woods and hewed out his home. He was not then young but in the early years be tramped back and forth from New Liskeard with necessary supplies. He became known more widely than others. In giving directions people would say: "You know Parker? Well, it is near him." And so came the name of Uno Park.

Last fall the devastating fire came and swept that farm, hewn clear through the years. As we stood talking, Mr. Parker spoke of the fire but more of his sulphur well. "The cattle can drink there all winter all they want," he said. "The water never gets so cold that they won't drink. It is pretty hard to estimate the value of that spring."

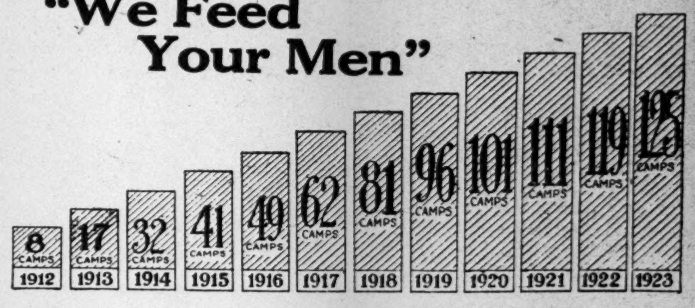
The North has had trials of fire. It thinks of the things of value that exist, however, and not of the things lost. Among the things of value, the Northerner does not, probably, reckon himself, yet the visitor sees there the big factor which will make the mines what they can be—a huge national asset. Money is needed. More men are needed, but there is no doubt of the future.

Canada has been regarded abroad as a huge farm, and there isn't anything much better that could be said. But that isn't the whole truth. Canada is possessed of mineral resources which can give her world leadership. A farm, yes, but other things too, and high among these minerals—a mineral country to-day, a world leader in minerals to-morrow.

McKENZIE PORCUPINE

A million shares of McKenzie Porcupine have been taken over by Montreal interests. The funds will be used to diamond drill the company's holdings.

"We Feed Your Men"



Eleven Busy Interesting Years

Eleven years ago, Crawley & McCracken Co., Limited, foresaw in the development of the newer districts of Ontario and Quebec the need for an organization to supply board and lodging to the thousands of workers engaged.

They saw mine managers, lumbermen, contractors and railway officials, with hands and heads full of bigger projects, struggling to make arrangements for the feeding of their men.

They saw these officials without the time to give to the details, unable to train employees in camp management, without means of efficient distribution, quick turnover and frequent renewals of stock; without the facilities for advantageous buying. The men were fed in haphazard manner, or, in an effort to feed well, supplies were ordered in unsystematic fashion and heavy waste resulted.

The whole story is well told in the following excerpt from this year's Annual Statement of a well known Gold Mining Company—

> **"Since the opening of this mine, lodging and boarding of men has been a source of continual worry and loss to your Company. Early in January we made arrangements with an independent company by which this item will not, in future, be a burden to your Company."**

Crawley & McCracken Co., Limited, is the "independent company."

Crawley & McCracken Co., Limited, have put in eleven busy, interesting years in meeting this situation. Starting eleven years ago with an idea and a few trained men, they have grown in strength and in ability for service until they are the largest company in North America doing this class of work, serving, as they do, 125 individual camps.

In eleven years, Crawley & McCracken Co., Limited, have changed many things—almost everything, with the exception of the principles with which they started out—the principles upon which their success has been founded—

—that they must serve good wholesome food to the workmen;
—that board must be supplied at prices the men can afford to pay;
—that kitchens and dining rooms must be spotlessly clean;
—that their employees must be courteous and considerate.

Write us and learn what we can do for you.

Crawley & McCracken Co.
Limited
410 Power Building, Montreal

"We Feed Your Men"

In Midst of Plenty Holly was Starved for Timber

It is not generally known Hollinger gets all its heavy timbers for underground work from British Columbia. In a word, in a midst of plenty in Northern Ontario, the big mine found itself starving for 16-inch timber. For a time double timbers were used. It was found that the single timber was the cheaper and more economical of installation and more satisfactory when in place and also when being moved to be used again.

Canada's Mineral Riches and the Serious Investor

THE mining industry of Canada, which yearly adds more than $150,000,000 to the wealth of the country, demands the attention of the serious minded investor.

Chief among Canada's mineral areas is the great Northern Ontario gold camp. Here are the large producing mines—Dome, Hollinger, McIntyre, Lake Shore, Teck Hughes, Wright Hargreaves, and others nearing the producing stage—among which is the Night Hawk Peninsular. There are also promising undeveloped properties that are being tested by the diamond drill.

The securities of the mining companies in this field offer the investor everything from simon-pure investments to speculations of wide possibilities.

In giving a service to the purchaser of mining shares we aim to provide sound and disinterested advice and a careful attention to mines and mining conditions as well as to market conditions—in short a service that is based upon an experience of 36 years in mining securities.

Mining shares now offer the greatest opportunity in any investment field.

Consult us regarding suitable purchases.

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Member Toronto Stock Exchange

GORDON TAYLOR
Member Toronto Stock Exchange

CANADA'S GOLD PRODUCTION UP 36% LAST YEAR

Was Only Exceeded Once—When Yukon Was at Height

Gold production from all sources in Canada in 1922 amounted to 1,263,364 fine ounces, valued at $26,116,050, an increase of 36 per cent. above the previous year, according to revised figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This production has only been exceeded once, that being in 1900 when 1,350,057 ounces valued at $27,908,153, was produced. In the latter year the Yukon placers reached the peak of their production.

The values given below are those reported by the shippers as the total payments received for gold and silver contained in products shipped:

	Quantity Tons	Value as Reported $
Gold ores and concentrates	74,624	4,859,045
Bullion from auriferous quartz mines	.....	21,257,302 (a)
Bullion, placer operators	.....	1,488,785

A—Includes $209,256 exchange paid.

The production by provinces as shown below includes:

Gold obtained from Canadian gold ores and concentrates treated during the year either in Canada or in other countries.

Gold obtained from Canadian ores which were treated essentially for other metals.

In determining the values, the standard rate of $20.671834 per fine ounce was used:

	Fine Ounces	Computed Value
Nova Scotia .. .	1.042	$ 21,540
Quebec..	....	....
Ontario	1,000,340	20,678,862
Manitoba	156	3,225
Alberta	....	....
British Columbia.	207,370	4,286,718
Yukon	54,456	1,125,705
Ttl. gold production of Canada	1,263,364	$26,116,050

ASBESTOS OUTPUT WAS NEAR DOUBLED

U. S. Purchases Major Portion of Quebec Mines Output

During 1922 the asbestos sold and shipped from the mines of Quebec amounted to 160,339 tons, as compared with 87,475 tons in 1921. Lower prices prevailed, however, the 1922 output being valued at $6,053,068, and that for 1921 $5,199,789, an increase of 83 per cent. in output, but only 16.7 per cent. in value. The average price of the 1922 asbestos shipped was $37.75 per ton, against $59 44 in 1921.

The decrease has taken place largely in the long fibre quality; in 1921 the price of this grade was $1,280 per ton, and in 1922 $700. The latter figure is, however, more than double pre-war prices, and, as the lower qualtities, such as shingle and paper fibre, and floats, etc., are in good demand, the condition of the asbestos industry is prosperous.

The United States takes the larger portion of the asbestos production of the province, 139,828 tons having been shipped to that country, in 1922. Germany took 6,867 tons, Belgium 4,853 tons, France 2,080 tons, Japan, 2,770 tons, United Kingdom 2,473 tons, and Japan, Netherlands and other countries smaller amounts.

Cobalt Production is Nearly Two Millions

The major portion of the world's supply of cobalt for almost two decades has been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district. During 1922 three smelters in Ontario treating ores and residues from this district marketed cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt, cobalt sulphate, cobalt carbonate, cobalt hydroxide, unseparated oxide, and stellite (an alloy of cobalt used for high speed tool metal). The cobalt residues from the cyanide process were mainly treated in Canada during 1922, although some of these as well as smelter residues amounting in all to 518 tons containing 173,211 lb. of cobalt were shipped abroad for treatment. These figures were compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The cobalt production of Canada in 1922 was 569,960 lbs., which at $3.25 per pound would be worth $1,852,370. These figures were obtained as the total of the metal cobalt contained in smelter products made in 1922 and cobalt in residues exported for treatment, valued at $3.25 which was the average New York quotation for cobalt during the year.

American Mining and Milling Buys Mines

VANCOUVER. — Two important deals connected with the American Mining & Milling Co. of Vancouver and Stewart have been completed. One deal is the acquisition by the American Mining & Milling Co. from C. H. Dickie, M. P. for Nanaimo, of control of the Georgia River Co.'s property, 17 miles down Portland Canal from Stewart, for approximately $100,000. Samuel I. Silverman, of New York, has purchased W. R. Donkin's interest in the Fish Creek Mining Co. and succeeds Mr. Donkin as president. He will direct the management from New York.

Wanted, a Few More Glory Holes

What Northern Ontario needs is a few more Glory Holes, something spectacular, something to bring out the romantic side of the mining enterprise. This is the view expressed by a leading British engineer, when discussing the difficulty in focussing great attention on the mines of the North. He was speaking particularly about interesting English funds in the mines. He thought the romantic side of the ventures would more quickly attract the English speculator. He seemed to put his finger on the crux of the situation when he said that it was easier to get the mine than it was to get the cash to find the mine.

Another interesting visitor from across the Atlantic declared to THE FINANCIAL POST that if the mining fields of the North were more remote and harder to get at they would have a much greater appeal to the Englishman, who found it hard to accept the mining camp with the Pullman to the door.

$20,000 FROM 1,200 POUNDS OF GOLD ORE

Dome Mines started out as a low grade mine handling $4.50 ore. To-day it is a high grade enterprise. Not only do the ore bodies carry rich values, but every now and then the mines bust into patches or pockets of high grade which at times is found to run around 50 per cent. gold. In one pocket recently 1,200 pounds returned $20,000. Dome started mining in a glory hole.

GOLD OUTPUT WILL INFLUENCE DOLLAR

Interesting Views Are Expressed by Montreal Telegraph

The importance of the development now being made in our gold mining centres is considerably enhanced by the bearing which it is destined to have upon our exchange problems, says the Quebec Telegraph. It does not quite appear why the Canadian dollar is at the discount of three per cent. in the American market now when it was at par or better earlier in the year, when there was heavy importation of spring goods. It is clear, however, that the restoration of the gold standard is all that is necessary to make the Canadian dollar equal that of the United States in value in New York, and with the heavy production of the precious metal now looked for in northern Quebec and Ontario, this ought to be accomplished during the present year or at least next summer. Everything points to a big development this summer in the Northern Quebec gold mining district, while of the gold deposits of Ontario the Globe says: "In the great storehouses of nature in Northern Ontario there is gold to the extent of hundreds of millions—perhaps billions—awaiting extraction. The work of digging and refining it can be done profitably. The scarcity of power has delayed operations for several years. In a few weeks ample power will be available in the various sections where development has brought mines to the producing stage. There ought to be $30,000,000 of gold output in the North next year. There is no reason to question the estimates of those who say an output of $50.000,000 a year is possible within five years. A supply so great and so steadily maintained would enable the government to restore specie payments and end the discounting of the Canadian dollar. The gold is undoubtedly there. A few months ago J. H. Curle, an expert who has examined and reported upon more gold mines than any other living mining engineer, wrote telling the readers of The Mining World of London that Northern Ontario will be the world's best gold field.

Rich B. C. Mine Passes to New York Interests

VANCOUVER.—One of the biggest mining deals on record here for several years is now being closed with the sale of the Silver Bar, located near Okanagan Lake. The purchasers are from New York. The principals and engineers have arrived at the mine and have been joined by Percy Fraser, president of the company. The amount said to be involved is $2,000,000. The mine was recently sampled and an assay by G. S. Eldridge, who is one of the directors of the chamber of mines, is unusual, the percentage of gold being above 19, in weight, which is regarded as phenomenal by mining men. The chamber of mines have applied for specimens for display, and both President Woodside and Secretary Henry Browning express the opinion that the mine should prove exceptional with the showing of specimens. Mr. Eldridge says this assay is most unusual.

Meeting With Success on Provincial Property

Work on the Provincial by the Royce-Campbell syndicate continue to meet with fair success. High grade is being taken from three different veins, while in some cases fair and in others good milling ore is found in the wall rock. It is the intention to commence work on the west end of the property shortly. Known veins are to be developed. They are in conglomerate near the contact. There is a chance of developing an entirely new mine on the property. The same interests have Trout Lake in the South Lorraine camp. Soundings are being taken with a view to dewatering the lake.

TIMMINS 10,000 NOW

Gold Camp Has Enlarged its Clothes—Adjoining Municipalities Added

Timmins will be the first city of the North. The Porcupine gold camp centre has now 10,000 population. Recently Moneta, Rochester and Timmins Heights were taken in. Mayor McInnis predicts 20,000 population in five years. He is accused by many of being too conservative.

RAISING MORE CAPITAL

Genessee Cobalt was opening up some nice ore on the 450-ft. level when funds ran out. New capital is being arranged.

Did Nature Perpetrate Freak and Leave All Iron Ore in the U.S.?

Interesting Point in Regard Ontario's Iron Ore Deposits Raised—Writer Would Awaken Canadian-British Capitalists to Their Opportunities

The iron ore problem remains unchanged. "I have tried to wake Canadians a little on this subject but they slumber as sound as ever," writes W. A. Dowler, K. C., Fort William, to THE FINANCIAL POST.

Mr. Dowler makes a very strong point when he emphasizes the danger of allowing U. S. iron ore interests to get a hold on the best of our potential iron ore bodies, fearing that they would hold the best, and the discarded ones would have a hard time to make headway.

He writes as follows:

"There are a number of angles to the problem, but not one presents a satisfactory front to Canadians. Canadians, as matters stand, are even in a worse position as to iron ore than coal. It may be that nature perpetrated a freak and left all the iron ore a few miles south of the arbitrary line drawn thousands of years later by the boundary commission, but the chances are 99 to 1 that nature gave Canada the lion's share, as she gave Canada the lion's share of the iron-bearing rocks.

"One angle is that it is against first principles to expect and wait for U S. ore dealers and furnaces to discover and develop our iron mines, and this proposition has again many sub-angles.

"One is that the starting point is questionable economically—the U. S. development preceded with Pittsburg furnaces and coal, and Great Lakes iron ore bodies. Economically the British and European development seems to a tenderfoot much sounder—adapting furnace practice to the ore in a preference to working up the ore to furnace practice, assuming that the location of population and industry permits of the latter. Out of the latter development we see the world's attention focussed upon the Ruhr Valley over iron deposits having no larger iron content than, or advantages over, many known Canadian iron deposits.

"With 150,000 square miles of Northern Ontario known to carry the iron-bearing rocks and to have iron outcrops scattered all over it, and with iron ore the basic foundation of the whole iron and steel industry of Canada, can anyone explain why Canadians, so virile in other matters, sit down and fold their hands and contentedly say: 'Let George (their rival) do it. We'll get in the game after he has made it a go.' Will they? Never, except on his terms. And do they have any assurance he intends to make it a go Why should he? Surely not until it suits his purposes, and if it should not suit his purposes to make it a go now, what better plan than to make a bluff at it and do nothing, thus keeping the folded Canadian hands quiescent?

"Prospectors may discover outcrops, but capital only can determine mines.

"A combination of British interests with Canadian investigators, free from the high finance bug, starting with a small syndicate of Britishers furnishing one or more trained sensible men, backed by enough money for the purpose, to work in conjunction with the Canadian investigators —and building from foundations laid on the results of these joint investigations as large as you like, from both Canadian and British capital seems to be the proper programme under existing conditions.

"There is a pressing need for this very thing right now. U. S. ore and furnace men are at present scurrying around a lot looking over known outcrops, and doing a little dab of investigating here and there. If any of these areas investigated give promise of competition with the best of theirs (anything else will be turned down as N. G.) they will get their hands on them, and will leave all the others so discredited they may be idle another decade. The great volume of iron formation under overburden or in Earth of Drift covered areas will remain unsearched and only a mere scratching will be done in what is exposed."

CANADIAN MINES DO NOT FEAR U.S. FINANCE CONTROL

Welcome Funds and Initiative—Englishmen Deplore Situation

The awakened British interest in mining has caused some Englishmen to gasp when they learn of the heavy United States interest in Canada's mining. Some recent visitors have written home expressing fear that Canada will soon be "Americanized." To get their viewpoint we quote from an article in the London Mining World:

"British mining interests in Canada are suborned to Americanism, politically and commercially, and the time is not far distant when the predominant controlling voice of American capital will assert its will in Canada to bring about a 'Union with the States.' "

He quotes the following figures on stock holdings in support:

	Gold	Silver
Canadians hold	69	59
Americans hold	28	25
British hold..	3	15

The concluding remarks are designed to awaken the British interest. They are:

"Surely British enterprise and capitalists cannot remain blind much longer, or fail to realize the danger to the dismemberment of the Empire by neglecting at least one great industry and participate in furnishing the necessary working capital for developing the gold wealth of Canada."

These views are interesting, although the writer has set up a strawman in his fears that Canada will unite with the U. S. just because the U. S. is sending its capital into the Dominion. Canada welcomes U. S. capital and incidentally the initiative and resource that usually accompanies it and which does not always accompany the investment of British funds. All things being equal, British capital would be preferred. The real situation, however, was recently set out by an editorial in THE FINANCIAL POST. It read:

"In giving the people of the United States a first mortgage to the amount of two and a half billions upon the resources of the country, Canada made it possible for a greater national expansion to take place. Had American capital been discouraged, Canada would have been at a virtual standstill, for British capital has not been available for nearly ten years. Anything that makes Canada a stronger and wealthier nation is a good thing for Canada, and eventually for other British nations with which this country is associated."

Other interesting views were pointed out in an article on the same subject in THE POST. They were:

"Englishmen apprehensive of the Americanization of Canada by reason of this 'financial conquest'—to quote the recent warning uttered before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London—are assured that their alarms 'are groundless,' by the Ottawa Journal. 'Nor need we be disturbed lest the peaceful penetration of American capital into Canada undermine our loyalty and endanger our independence,' says the Montreal Gazette, reminding that Great Britain lent a deal of money to the U. S., a rebellious nation when driblets were coming to the colony of Canada, and that 'the U. S. survived the inflow of British capital to which its early development was due.' "

The fact of the matter is that British interests had the first chance in Northern Ontario's gold camps. Their engineers rejected the proposals, contending that real mineral wealth in any quantity was not present. Canadian capital proved up the camps and the U. S. interests were quick to jump in. This is especially true in Kirkland Lake, where they hold a heavy interest in the three leaders, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves and Teck-Hughes.

Pittsburg People Have Nova Scotia Gold Mines

HALIFAX.—H. M. Clark, president of the Clark Gold Mines Corporation, has completed his arrangements for the electrification of the Montgue Mines; Mount Uniacke, and other properties which his company have acquired. He is much impressed by the gold mining possibilities of Nova Scotia and also of the immense prospects there are for the marketing of the arsenical concentrates, which are a by-product of the gold arsenical ores.

Schumacher Expected To Produce Heavily

Hollinger developments are now well into the Schumacher. At the present time their crosscut run into the property from the Hollinger workings on the 800-ft. level is directly under the Schumacher shaft. It is likely that the shaft will be sunk to the crosscut, thus providing a means of taking out the ore in the upper levels and transporting it to one of the Hollinger hoisting shafts.

The concensus of opinion in the Porcupine Camp is that Schumacher is going to be a great source of ore for Hollinger, especially at depth. It is believed that very rich ore will be mined at depth on the Schumacher.

STRIKE ON NIGHT-HAWK

No. 4 Vein Shows Seventeen Feet of $13.50 Ore

Night-Hawk Peninsula mine has ample power now. Development work is proceeding as is the work of re-erecting the old Schumacher mill which was purchased from Hollinger. Manager Globe hopes to have the mill operating by November. Recently vein No. 4 was opened up by 29 crosscut south and shows 17 feet of ore averaging $13.50. This is considered by the management to be the most important strike in the mine's history.

GOLD—

Interesting Facts about the Great Gold Fields in Northern Ontario

NOT since the days of the gold booms in California, the Yukon and the Rand of South Africa has there been a district equal in richness and potentialities to the bonanza gold fields in Northern Ontario, Canada, which to-day are attracting world-wide attention.

Canada's great gold mining industry is entering a new era of expansion and prosperity, and the stocks, representing the leading Ontario gold mines, seem to offer splendid investment and speculative opportunities, especially at current prices which do not appear to have discounted the greatly improved conditions of the companies and the mines.

Important developments are reported to be taking place at most of the big mines and properties, especially,

Dome **Teck-Hughes**
Hollinger **Lake Shore**
McIntyre **Vipond Cons.**

All reliable indications point to higher prices for these issues in the not distant future.

Our offices are headquarters for information on the Canadian Gold Mines and their securities, and we invite inquiries about them.

Send for our Latest Special Letter on the Canadian Gold Mines; no obligation. Visit our Board Room where all active issues are quoted.

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Why Is It That the Price So Often Influences The Sale of a Mining Stock?

Why is it that often a poor stock with a par value of $1.00 will sell more readily at 25 cents a share than a really good stock at its par value?

Is it the bargain feature which makes the stock attractive regardless of worth?

Isn't it much better to pay $1.00 for something real than to throw away 25 cents on an uncertainty?

In the one case you know, if evidence can be produced that the gold is there, that you will get back many times the money you invest; whereas, in the other case, the chances of your getting even a cent of your money back are remote.

Ask the man who buys a prospect at 25 cents a share in preference to a stock in a proven mine at $1.00, and see what his answer will be.

"Look how many more shares I can buy for the same amount of money, and if the property should turn out as the owners claim it will, think how much larger my profits will be!"

But what evidence is there that a prospect at 25 cents will yield larger profits than a tangible mine at $1.00?—Absolutely none.

If you have by economy and self-denial saved money, do you think, in justice to yourself and family, you have any right to gamble with it?

Of course you want to make the money you have saved bring you large returns, but even while doing this you should be reasonably sure that you at least have something tangible to work upon.

A mine whose sole claim to your attention is that it has occasional surface showings of gold, or is in proximity to some producing mine, is no assurance that it will ever be more than a prospect.

If you have plenty of money and the loss of a few thousands doesn't signify, you might take a chance on a prospect.

But why do this when you can buy stock in a mine which actually has gold?

The Matachewan Canadian Gold Limited has gold—quantities of it.

Drilling and other extensive work show huge bodies of commercial ore many feet in width—an ore which is wonderfully uniform in value.

Now, if we can prove to you beyond question the existence of such ore bodies, don't you think your investment in such a stock is a reasonably safe one?

If we can prove that this gold is there, aren't we justified in asking par value for our stock when we have something tangible?

If you are told that a certain thing exists, you may still have a doubt about it, but if you actually see the thing can there be any doubt?

And it is to prove to your entire satisfaction by showing you that these ore bodies exist that we want you to come in and examine the results of the diamond drillings.

We think it will prove more profitable for you to buy one share of the Matachewan Canadian Gold Limited for one dollar than four shares in a prospect at 25 cents each.

We're now offering for public subscription, for a limited period only, the unsold balance of 600,000 shares of the stock of the Matachewan Canadian Gold Limited at $1.00 (par value) a share.

We know this to be the best mining investment offered the public since the days of Hollinger and Dome.

The coupon below will bring you complete information, with no obligation to purchase. Send it on to-day.

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Date..............................1923.

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Without obligation on my part, please mail me full particulars of the Matachewan Canadian Gold Limited, to the following address:

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DRILLING ON VICKERS

Two diamond drills are working at the Vickers Porcupine property. A porphyry section has been found near the south end of the claims and this is being prospected.